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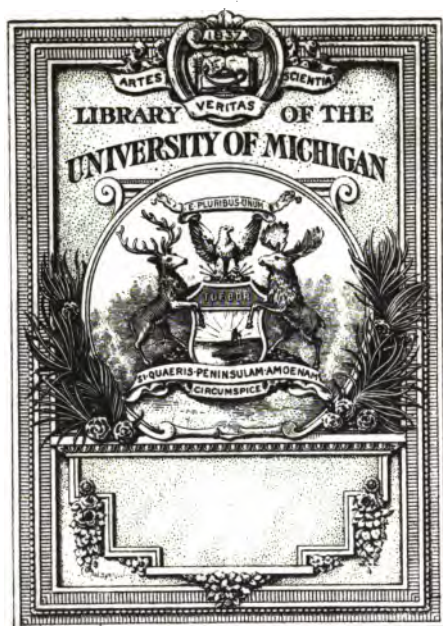
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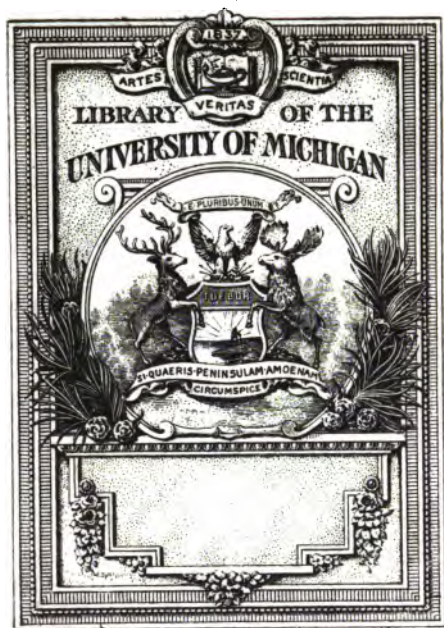


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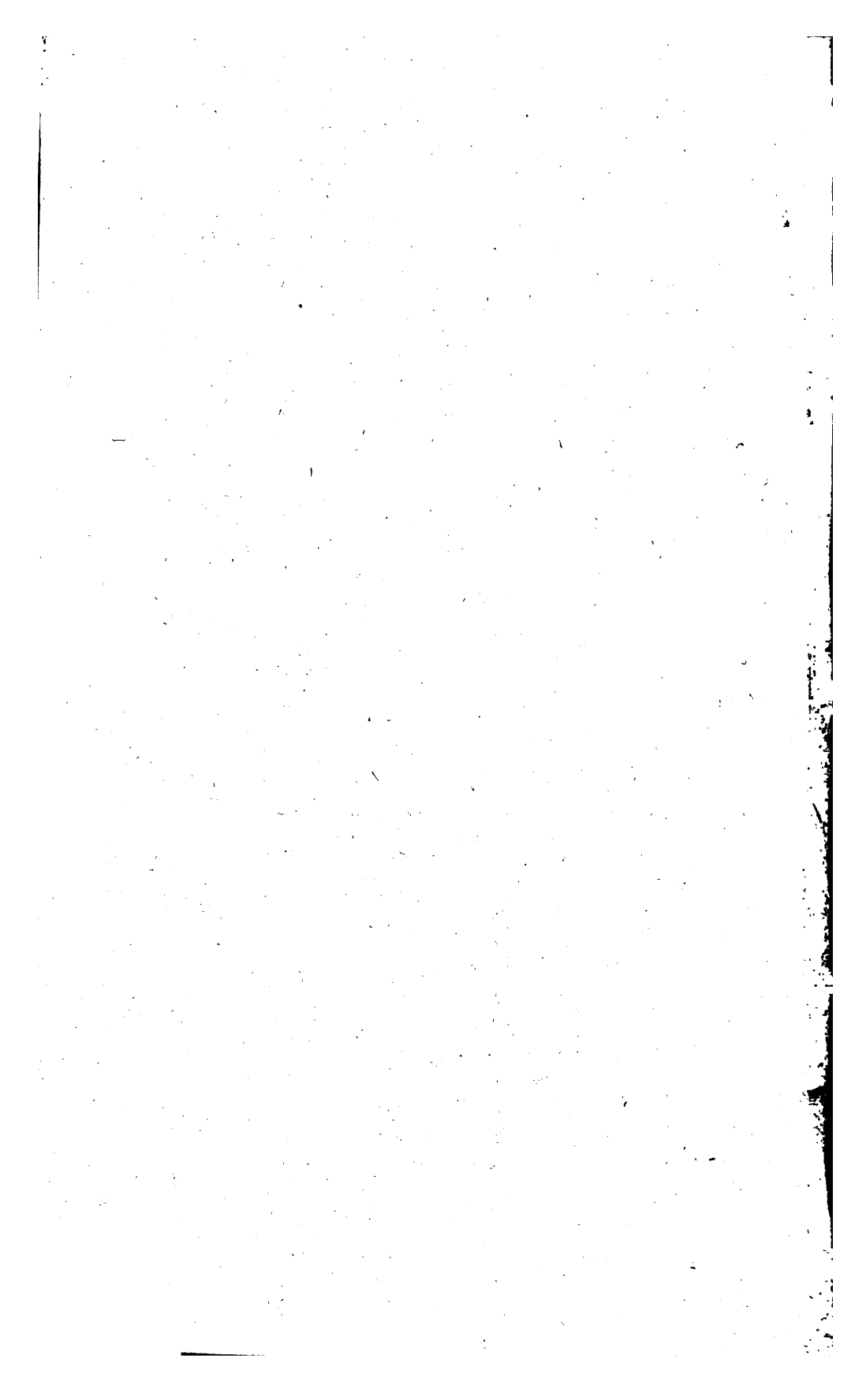


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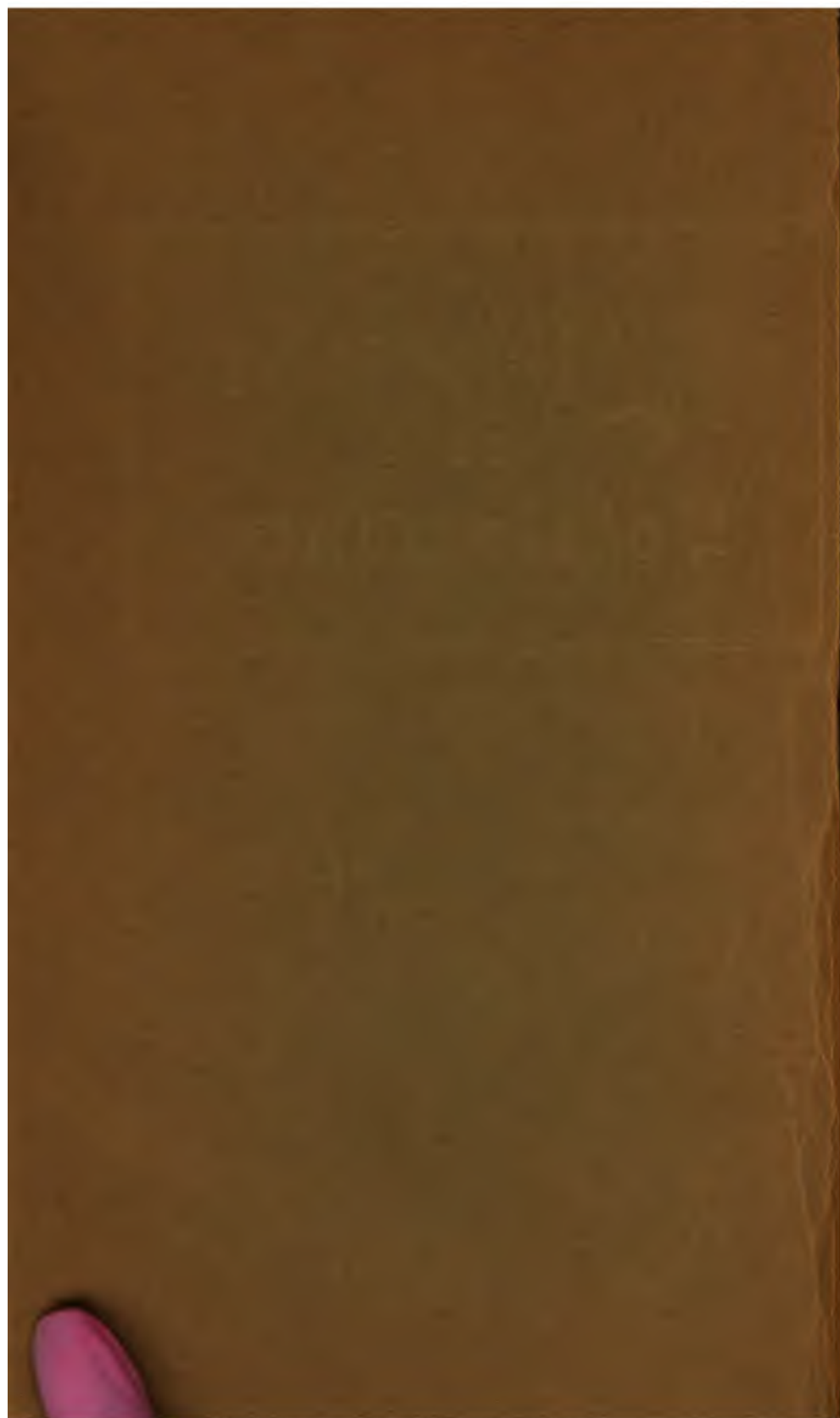
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**B**ibliography  
of  
Settlements





**BIBLIOGRAPHY OF COLLEGE, SOCIAL  
UNIVERSITY AND CHURCH SETTLEMENTS.  
COMPILED BY CAROLINE WILLIAMSON  
MONTGOMERY, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, FOR  
THE COLLEGE SETTLEMENTS ASSOCIATION.**

**FIFTH EDITION, REVISED AND ENLARGED**



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## EDITOR'S NOTE

The material for this (the fifth) edition of a Bibliography of Settlements has been derived from answers to a list of twenty-four questions sent to the head residents in all known settlements, from printed reports, from material gathered in the Crerar, Newberry, sociological library of the University of Chicago and Public library of Chicago, and from the files of Hull House and The Commons. That it is well nigh an impossibility to furnish an accurate or complete bibliography will be easily understood. The material is in pamphlets and circulars which do not find a place in public collections, and in periodicals which are too numerous and too incompletely catalogued to be trustworthy. It has not been possible to authenticate every reference obtained. Articles of the local daily press have been omitted as too inaccessible to be of value, except in the case of a few new settlements about which nothing else has been written. As many articles have appeared which do not represent a settlement correctly from the point of view of the residents, each settlement has been asked to indicate the articles which have its sanction. This does not mean that other references under each settlement are not approved by it.

It is needless to say that churches, missions as well as training schools of various kinds, have absorbed settlement methods so completely that it is difficult to make distinctions. It is to be hoped that some that have been anxious to call themselves settlements will be willing to adhere to old terms. In spite of the looseness in the use of name and idea, which is perhaps more or less inevitable, so much of what is good has permeated the life and activities of many institutions that it is evident that the indirect influence of settlements is a factor not to be ignored. There are settlements with no residents that have more truly the settlement spirit than many another with a number of resident workers. There are settlements with a definite propaganda which touch the life about them more closely than others that claim to hold themselves open to every desire of the neighborhood, regardless of creed, race or sex. Moreover, to judge fairly one must know work at first hand, and that of course is an impossibility in any such compilation. Even then, any decision must often depend upon personal feeling or predilection. Therefore this bibliography does not attempt to settle the vexed question of what constitutes a "settlement." It aims only to give clearly the necessary information that each reader may judge for himself. At the risk of being too statistical and mechanical and of placing too much emphasis on things done the editor has adhered to certain divisions, but only with the end of showing distinctions in ideals.

It is interesting to note the adaptation of settlement methods to rural communities and in New England towns, whose new great foreign populations make a social problem akin to that of the South, and to watch the appearance of the settlement ideal in Austria or the Sandwich and Philip-

pine Islands. It is certainly worthy of comment that in the old city of Prague a man arose with the idea of social sharing at almost the same time that Edward Denison went to live in East London.

There seems to be a growing tendency on the part of those longest interested in settlements to deplore institutionalism and to go back to the original underlying spirit. Some new settlements have even started out with a reaction against clubs and are trying to do all work with the children in connection with the home. Hence the opinions of Mr. Urwick and Mr. Booth as given in the history of the settlement movement may be of peculiar interest.

Aside from general information, the aim of this bibliography has been to be of special service to those new to settlement work or ideas. With this in view, there have been added writings which have grown out of the experience of residence, but which are not perhaps strictly about settlement work. These may be found under Hull House, South End House, Lincoln House, the University Settlement (New York), Greenwich House, the Nurses Settlement, The Commons, etc. Also, in response to many requests a history of the settlement movement, its aims and its possible trend has been compiled from the writing of experts. The list of books suitable for a resident's library has been arranged from lists sent in by settlement workers.

The editor wishes to thank all who have aided her in the compilation of this Bibliography of Settlements, especially Mr. Paul U. Kellogg of Charities, who has placed at her disposal much valuable information.

Corrections and additions will be gratefully received.

MRS. FRANK HUGH MONTGOMERY,  
5548 Woodlawn Ave., Chicago, Ill.

[Copies of this bibliography may be obtained by sending ten (10) cents each to the editor or to the secretary of the C. S. A.]

## THE SETTLEMENT MOVEMENT

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“THE idea of the sharing of the life of the poor by university men owes its origin to no one person. It has been a gradual development, which has taken up elements from the teaching and influence of nearly all the great spiritual leaders at the universities during the last thirty years. As early as 1860 Frederic Maurice was establishing the Working Men's College and securing the services of young Cambridge graduates as they came up to London for conducting classes in their spare time. . . . In 1867 the University Extension Movement had its beginning from Cambridge. . . . But it was at Oxford that

### ORIGIN

the feeling of humanity urged men to go and make their homes in the city of social exiles at the East End of London, living there the life they had learned to live under the influence of the university. . . . It was to the late Rev. John Richard Green, vicar of St. Philip's, Stepney, and historian of the English people, that Edward Denison went in 1867 and sought an opportunity to live and work among his parishioners. Denison was a young Oxford man of wealth and social position, and at first Green could hardly believe that he was in earnest. But he took a lodging near by and used to visit the people of the neighborhood, and often addressed them publicly on the subject of religion. Unfortunately his health failed him and he came to an early death. So also when Arnold Toynbee resolved to spend the summer vacation of 1875 in Whitechapel, he went to the Rev. Samuel A. Barnett, vicar of St. Jude's. These last two names are the most closely identified of all with the original Universities Settlement.”

### DEVELOPMENT

“The first American settlement was established by Dr. Stanton Coit in New York in 1887. . . . Dr. Coit called his undertaking a Neighborhood Guild, and . . . the conception of the settlement set forth in his book, “Neighborhood Guilds,” and since worked out to a degree by him at Leighton Hall in London, is to my mind the most satisfactory that has ever been set forth. After Dr. Coit's removal to London the Neighborhood Guild was gathered up in the University Settlement. . . . Two years after the opening of the Neighborhood Guild two settlements were established so nearly at the same time that the matter of priority is an amiably mooted question, which have ever since stood as striking monuments to the public spirit, executive capacity and sound sense of the younger genera-

tion of American women—the College Settlement in New York and Hull House in Chicago. . . . Between that time and this, settlements have been established in all our great cities from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The term is used with such laxity that it is difficult to tell how many genuine enterprises of this sort there are in the country.”

“We may, perhaps, claim for the hundreds of residents living in English and American settlements a sustained and democratic effort to apply their ethical convictions to social and industrial conditions in those localities where life has become most complicated and difficult.”

AIM

“The settlement movement is only one manifestation of that wide humanitarian movement which, throughout Christendom, but pre-eminently in England, is endeavoring to embody itself, not in a sect, but in society itself. Certain it is that spiritual force is found in the settlement movement, and it is also true that this force must be evoked and must be called into play before the success of any settlement is assured. There must be the overmastering belief that all that is noblest in life is common to men as men, in order to accentuate the likeness and ignore the differences which are found among the people the settlement constantly brings into juxtaposition. It aims in a measure to lead whatever of social life its neighborhood may afford, to focus and give form to that life, to bring to bear upon it the results of cultivation and training; but it receives in exchange for the music of isolated voices the volume and strength of the chorus. The settlement, then, is an experimental effort to aid in the solution of the social and industrial problems which are engendered by the modern conditions of life in a great city. It insists that these problems are not confined to any portion of a city. It is an attempt to relieve, at the same time, the over-accumulation at one end of society and the destitution at the other; but it assumes that this over-accumulation and destitution is most sorely felt in things that pertain to social and educational advantages. The one thing to be dreaded in the settlement is that it loses its flexibility, its power of quick adaptation, its readiness to change its methods as its environment may demand. It must be open to conviction and must have a deep and abiding sense of tolerance. It must be hospitable and ready for experiment. It should demand from its residents a scientific patience in accumulation of facts and the steady holding of their sympathies as one of the best instruments for that accumulation.”

RECENT  
POINTS OF  
VIEW

I. “Three things seem to be contained in the neighborhood ideal: First, a spirit of genuine neighborliness; second, a very strong sense of civic duty, and the third, a sense of responsibility for the standard of life among the neighbors. At present in most settlements several difficulties are met with in attempting to realize this ideal: (1) Many of the residents do not come to settle but to spend a limited number of months in the hope of doing a little and learning much. (2) Nearly every settlement is compelled through periodical statistical reports to justify its existence in the eyes of outside subscribers. (3) From these facts of transient workers and tabulated reports there follows as a necessary evil the widespread tendency to employ machinery in order to produce effects. Although the number of so-called settlements has largely increased, we must not lose sight of the fact, disheartening as it may be, that many of them are training colleges, not set-

tlements at all, and that no real attempt has been made to realize the settlement ideal except by a few scattered individuals. So long as ninety per cent of the residents turn their back on the colony as soon as they have gained enough experience to be valuable, not very extensive results may be hoped for."

II. "Settlements are still experimental. They are far from having reached the clear waters of an assured position, but are a success if only because they have widened out the idea and given new form to the practice of neighborliness and have thus made for social solidarity. They do not perhaps necessarily represent so high a personal ideal as that of Edward Denison, who lived alone in a poor street in East London; but they are more practical than isolated effort and in spite of the drawbacks of the community life and the artificialities and partial separation from ordinary social life which are involved. They give scope for the very effective concentration of many minds on one general aim. Their stability in the future depends on the amount of personal service they can secure of the kind that is needed."

1. ROBERT A. WOODS in *English Social Movements*.
2. ROBERT A. WOODS in *The Social Settlement Movement After Sixteen Years*, in the *Congregational Handbook Series*, The Pilgrim Press, 14 Beacon Street.
3. JANE ADDAMS in *Philanthropy and Social Progress*, pp. 19-23.
4. E. J. URWICK (Toynbee Hall) in *Charity Organization Review*, London, December, 1903.
5. CHARLES BOOTH in *Life and Labor in London*. Third Series, Vol. VII.

## COLLEGE SETTLEMENTS ASSOCIATION

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*President,*

MISS KATHARINE COMAN, Wellesley, Mass.

*Vice-President,*

MISS VIDA D. SCUDDER, 250 Newbury St., Boston, Mass.

*Secretary,*

MISS SARAH GRAHAM TOMKINS, 1904 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

*Treasurer,*

MRS. HERBERT PARSONS, 112 East Thirty-fifth St., New York City.

"The idea of a College Settlement was first discussed by Smith College students in 1887, and in the following year a plan was formulated and an appeal for money was sent out. In October, 1889, the New York College Settlement was opened in Rivington Street, but it was not till May that there was any real organization among those interested in the maintenance of the settlement. The College Settlements Association was formed partly with the idea of organizing and supporting settlements, and further, as the report of the electoral board says, to bring all college women within the scope of a common purpose and a common work. . . . To extend the educating power of the settlement idea is the object of the College Settlements Association. The association would unite all college women and all who account themselves our friends in the trend of a great modern movement; would touch them with a common sympathy and inspire them with a common ideal."—*Second Annual Report, 1892.*

The association is represented by an electoral board, which apportions the funds, transacts the business and controls its general policy.

The settlements included in the association are the New York College Settlement, the Philadelphia College Settlement, and the Boston College Settlement, otherwise known as Denison House. They are called college settlements because they are chiefly controlled and supported by college women, although generous support is received from other sources, and residence is in no way restricted to college women.—*Susan G. Walker in Third Edition of Bibliography of Settlements, 1897.*



Through this loyalty [to the college settlements] . . . it has come about that a large proportion of collegiate alumnæ are, in spirit, settlement women, and carry their motive into their home life and work. For the inculcation of this spirit the most influential personal force has been that exerted by Miss Vida D. Scudder, who . . . has constantly been setting forth their motive with deep intensity and insight.—*Mr. Robert A. Woods in the Social Settlement Movement After Sixteen Years.*

#### WORK OF FELLOWS.

Receipts and Expenditures of Certain Wage-Earners in the Garment Trades, Isabel Eaton, Dutton Fellow, C. S. A., 1893-94. W. J. Schofield, 105 Summer St., Boston, 1895.

A Study of Dietaries, Amelia Shapleigh. Apply to Secretary of Association.

Relations of Colleges to Social Service. Abstract of a Report prepared for C. S. A., by Susan E. Foote, The Commons, 7:74 (September, 1902).

Report of the Investigation of Tenement House Conditions in Jersey City, by Mary B. Sayles, C. S. A. Fellow, 1901-1902. Supplement to the Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science. (January, 1902). To be obtained on application to the secretary of the association.

Miss Frances A. Kellor, C. S. A. and A. C. A. Fellow for 1903-1904, is continuing her investigation of employment bureaus for women. She has published recently an article on "Employment Offices," and a book entitled "Out of Work." (G. P. Putnam's Sons.) \$1.35.

#### FELLOWSHIPS.

The Fellowship of the C. S. A., Emily G. Balch, The Commons 6:63 (December, 1901). Settlement Fellowship (C. S. A.), Charities, Vol. VIII., p. 550 (1902). Settlement Fellowships and Scholarships (C. S. A.), Charities, XII., p. 542, 1904.

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A Study of Conditions of City Life. By Emily Greene Balch, Associate Professor of Economics at Wellesley College. References grouped under the following heads: The Citizens; Housing, Health; Education; Recreation; Art in City Life; Municipal Functions. Twelve-page bibliography. 1904. Price, 15 cents.

Biographies of Social Leaders. Six-page leaflet syllabus. 1904. Price, 5 cents.

Modern Philanthropy. Four-page leaflet syllabus. 1904. Price, 5 cents.

The Morals of Spending. Four-page leaflet syllabus. 1904. Price, 5 cents.

In all cases a reduction will be made on large orders. The group of three shorter syllabi sells for 10 cents. Application for the above publications should be made to Sarah G. Tomkins, 1904 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

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Relief Work Carried on in the Wells Memorial Institute under the Management of Denison House, Boston, by Helena S. Dudley, Ann. Amer. Acad. of Pol. and Soc. Sci., 1894. Price, 25 cents.

First Report of Sub-Chapters of the C. S. A., by Louise B. Lockwood, 441 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.

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# UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

(Settlements marked with a \* (asterisk) have not replied to communications of editor.)

## ALABAMA

### BIRMINGHAM

#### \* SETTLEMENT HOME.

Miss Elizabeth Taylor, Deaconess.

See:

Women's Home Missionary Society, M. E. Church, South, p. 45, 1904.

### CALHOUN

#### CALHOUN COLORED SCHOOL AND SETTLEMENT.

Calhoun, Lowndes County, Alabama.

Incorporated, 1892, by Mabel W. Dillingham and Charlotte R. Thorn. Maintained by donations.

Head resident, Miss Charlotte R. Thorn.

Present number of residents: men, 3; women, 18; students, 60; total, 81.

Average length of time for each worker, four years.

Our graded school makes a natural center for community life. Calhoun is in the midst of 30,000 plantation negroes. It lives in touch with all the life of its township and county, and limits its aim to this social group. We have farmers' conferences, mothers' meetings, Sunday and mission services, cabin, school, church and plantation visiting, medical mission work by school physician, agricultural fairs, teachers' institutes, celebration of national holidays and Christian festivals, thrift and land-buying meetings, sociological study of the county, etc. To change the crop-mortgage renter into a small farmer, with land and home of his own, is our aim. "The family is the foundation of the nation."—*Pamphlet*, 1904.

Authorized statements:

Pamphlets.

Annual reports by the principals published by George H. Ellis, Boston, Mass.

See also:

Settlement Idea in the Cotton Belt. The Outlook, 70:92 (April 12, 1902).

The Black Belt Settlement Work by Pitt Dillingham. The Southern Workman, Hampton, Va. (July, 1902).

### HUNTSVILLE

#### VIRGINIA HALL.

Huntsville, Alabama.

Tel. 332—4.

Founded 1904, by Miss Virginia McCormick, "for the educational and Christian training of the boys and girls and young people who work in the cotton mills." Main-

tained by Miss V. McCormick through the Presbyterian Church of Huntsville.

Head resident, Miss Jessie M. House.

Present number of residents: women, 3. Number of non-resident workers, 5.

Character of work: Kindergarten, night-school, sewing-school, religious work in adjoining chapel, cooking.

Authorized statements:

Bulletin of Bryson Memorial Chapel and Virginia Hall.

## TUSKEGEE

### RUSSELL PLANTATION.

Tuskegee, Alabama.

Founded 1897, by Mrs. Booker T. Washington, "to better family conditions of the colored people on the plantation in the matter of cleanliness, education, uprightness—to teach them how to live." Maintained "by personal effort, occasional donations from Northern friends and food supply from the acres of new land, and scant donations from residents."

Head resident, Miss Anna Roseiter Wait.

Former head resident, Miss Nellie L. Griffin.

Present number of residents: men, 55; women, 72; children, 112; total, 249.

Number of non-resident workers, 3.

Character of work: Teaching, visiting, entertainments. The children come into the cabin every morning and spend the day, getting their bits of knowledge in sewing, cooking, sweeping, dusting, arithmetic, etc., and at night they go back to their little huts on the plantation. Our workers stay on the plantation continuously.—*Letter from Mrs. Booker T. Washington, December 2, 1904.*

Authorized statements:

Article by Isma Wooly. Atlanta Constitution (December 30, 1900).

Women and Their Work. By Max Bennett Thrasher. New York Evening Post (August 22, 1900).

## CALIFORNIA

### LOS ANGELES

#### CASTELAR SETTLEMENT.

(FORMERLY CASA DE CASTELAR.)

428 Alpine Street, corner of Alpine and Castelar Streets. (Previous addresses: 1. Alpine and Cleveland Streets; 2. 629 New High Street; 3. Castelar and Ord Streets. All with present address in same locality.) Telephone, Main 1027.

Founded, February, 1894, by the Los Angeles Branch of the Association of Collegiate Alumni, now under the Los Angeles Settlement Association. In June, 1894, the Los Angeles Settlement Association was organized to support this and other settlements. Incorporated September 10, 1902. Maintained by annual and monthly subscriptions and donations.

Head resident, none. An executive committee of four workers has charge of the settlement work. 1904-05, president, Mary H. Bingham; vice-president, Bessie D. Stoddart; secretary, Louise Hugus; treasurer, Jessie Anthony.

Present number of residents, men 1, women 3; total 4. Number of non-resident workers, 30.

Character of the work: "The settlement is in the Italian and Mexican quarter of the city. Social and industrial clubs for boys, girls, young men and young women are held regularly during the week. A bank and library are open to the neighborhood. The work of the district nurse, whose salary is paid to the settlement by the city, is invaluable to the neighborhood. Through one of the workers who has been appointed recently a member of the the public playground commission, the settlement has taken an active interest in the first public playground soon to be opened in Los Angeles. Through another worker, a member of the Juvenile Court committee, it keeps in close contact with the Juvenile Court work. To encourage all, to awaken in each a knowledge of the power within himself; to make each realize the possibility and necessity of developing that power in what-

ever direction it may lead for the good of those about him and the community in which he lives is the aim of the Castelar settlement."

**Authorized articles:**

Pamphlet, Casa de Castelar, published 1897, by B. R. Baumgardt, Los Angeles, Cal.  
Pamphlets, published by E. K. Foster, Franklin and New High Streets.

**See also:**

A Settlement in Adobe, Los Angeles, Cal. The Commons, Chicago, May, 1897.  
The Settlement and Socialism, Maud B. Foster, The Commons, May, 1899.  
Casa Castelar, Katharine Coman, in The Commons, 7:78 (January, 1903).

## OAKLAND

### OAKLAND SOCIAL SETTLEMENT.

(FORMERLY THE MANSE.)

709 Linden Street, Oakland, Cal. (Previous addresses, 1020 Third Street, Eighth and Peralta Streets, Third and Linden Streets and Third and Franklin Streets.) Telephone, Green 672.

Founded, February, 1895, through the efforts of Mr. Hinckley and Miss Norton. Incorporated, November, 1899, "To establish a neighborhood home where it will show that family life is capable of enlargement until it shall include its entire community." Maintained by voluntary subscription.

Head resident, Miss Minnie Prescott Smith. (Former head residents, Mr. F. W. Hinckley and Miss Norton, Miss Alice Coburn and Miss Carrie Goodhue.)

Number of residents, 2 women. Number of non-resident workers, 27.

Character of work: Under the social side of the work come kindergarten, music, dancing and entertainments; under the manual, sloyd, drawing, sewing, cooking, rope and mat making and basketry, and under the athletic, basket ball. Our neighbors are hard-working people, mostly Italian and Irish. The Italians are bootblacks, scavengers, vegetable and fruit dealers; the Irish and other nationalities are carpenters, painters, railroad men, masters, plasterers, a few clerks in grocery and dry goods stores, while many of the women work in the canneries.—*Head Resident.*

**Authorized articles:**

Annual reports.

## SAN FRANCISCO

### THE PEOPLE'S PLACE.

712 Greenwich Street, San Francisco, Cal. Settlement House, 900 Lombard Street, San Francisco, Cal. (Formerly at 1422 Hyde Street.) Telephone, John 7391.

Founded in 1898 by Henry A. Fisk "as a gospel settlement." Maintained by private donations, subscriptions and by articles, such as soap, baking powder, etc., manufactured by the industrial department.

Head resident, Henry Alfred Fisk.

Number of residents: men, 2; women, 3; total, 5. Average length of residence, about one year, except in case of head resident. Number of non-resident workers, 20.

...A social settlement and nonsectarian institutional church work located at North Beach in one of the neediest districts of San Francisco. Its activities include a medical and surgical dispensary, a circulating library, musical clubs, Sunday-school and undenominational religious services; also industrial clubs for boys and girls, where are taught needlework, paper and pasteboard work, mat, bead and brush work, picture framing, etc. There is also a gymnasium and a reading and game room. The work is a practical effort to give boys and girls who have no place to play but the streets and who are surrounded by saloon influences on every hand a place that shall be helpful along physical, social, intellectual and spiritual lines. It is open to all regardless of creed, class, condition or circumstance.—*Extract from Pamphlet entitled "This Ought to Interest You."*

**Authorized articles:**

By residents and others in The Kingdom, a monthly magazine of scientific philanthropy, social service and applied Christianity, devoted to activities on the Pacific Coast, especially in and near the city of San Francisco. It specially represents the work of The People's Place.

## \* SOCIAL SETTLEMENT HOME.

Tehama Street, between Fifth and Sixth Streets, San Francisco, Cal.  
Address, Miss Octavine Briggs.

See:

A New Idea in Social Fraternity, Katharine A. Chandler, *Am. Jour. of Soc.*, 8:4, pp. 442-445 (January, 1903). Illustrated.

## \* SUNSHINE HALL.

928 Harrison Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Incorporated 1899, under the auspices of the Friends' Church of California, "for gospel and social settlement work."

Superintendent, Miss R. Esther Smith. Present number of residents, 3.

## SOUTH PARK SETTLEMENT.

86 South Park, San Francisco, Cal. (Former addresses, 84 South Park and 15 South Park.) Telephone, James 2641.

Summer camps for two years, but with no permanent location.

Founded by the San Francisco Settlement Association (incorporated), April 14, 1894. House and furniture given by Mrs. Phoebe A. Hearst, January 2, 1895. San Francisco Boys' Club merged in settlement in 1900. Its special aim is social and educational work in the neighborhood; co-operation in the civic work of the city, and investigation of local social and economic conditions. Maintained by private subscriptions.

Head resident, Miss Lucile Eaves. (Former head residents, Prof. Bernard Moses, Mrs. M. C. Schermerhorn and Dr. Dorothea Moore.)

Present number of residents: men, 4; women, 4; total, 8. Time in residence, about two and one-half years.

Character of the work: Clubs of girls, boys, young men and women and older women; instruction given in carpentry, printing, brushmaking, Venetian ironwork, etc., for boys; gymnasium work for boys, girls and women; dressmaking, millinery, plain sewing, embroidery and cooking; classes in singing, literature and economics; stereopticon lectures and concerts, stereopticon ethical talks for the children on Sunday afternoon.

Authorized articles:

Annual reports of the San Francisco Settlement Association.

Issues of the South Park Press, published, beginning June, 1897, by the Caxton Club, of the Settlement.

See also:

South Park Settlement, Fannie McLean, *The Commons*, Chicago, June, 1897.

University of California Magazine, October, 1898.

San Francisco Chronicle, November 19, 1899.

Merchants' Association Review, February, 1900.

South Park Settlement, Katharine Coman, *The Commons*, 8:85 (August, 1903).

Articles or social studies by residents.

Weekly articles in the *Labor Clarion* (San Francisco, Cal.), 1903-1904.

School Attendance in the Twenty-first District of San Francisco, *Western Journal of Education* (San Francisco, Cal.), October, 1904.

Special articles on Child Labor in daily papers and *The Labor Clarion*, particularly the issues of *The Call*, November 13, 1900, and *Labor Clarion*, November 11, 1904.

Women and Children Wage-workers of California, in biennial report of California State Labor Bureau, 1904.

## COLORADO

## DENVER

## NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE.

966 South Water Street, Denver, Colo. Telephone, Brown 833. (Former address, 962 Santa Fé Avenue.)

Founded, June, 1902, by Women's Association of Plymouth Congregational Church, "to be generally useful and helpful in the neighborhood." Incorporated, April, 1903. Maintained by pledges from churches, clubs for certain sums monthly, and by appropriation from the Charity Organization.

Head resident, Miss Mary A. Lawrence; former head resident, Miss Louise Semple. Present number of residents, women 4. Number of non-resident workers, 40.

Character of work: Clubs for girls, women and boys; classes in sewing, cooking, basket weaving and singing; a reading room, a circulating library (branch of Public Library), gymnasium, dormitory which will

accommodate several boys, a Sunday song service, day nursery, kindergarten and weekly rummage sale.

Authorized statement:

Opportunities and Needs at Neighborhood House, 1902-1903.

See also:

Neighborhood House, Denver, The Commons, 9:10 (October, 1904).

## CONNECTICUT

### HARTFORD

#### SOCIAL SETTLEMENT OF HARTFORD.

15 North Street (formerly 6 North Street), Hartford, Conn. Telephone, 385—2. Summer home lent by Miss E. M. Morgan at Heartsease, Saybrook Point, Conn., for a month or two.

Opened March, 1895, by Miss Davison (later Mrs. L. B. Paton) and Miss Hansell (now Mrs. F. A. Hastings), the Sociological Club of Hartford assuming responsibility for the rent for part of the second year. Incorporated, March, 1901.

Head resident, Mary Graham Jones. (Former head residents, Miss Katharine P. Woods, Miss Isabel Eaton, Miss Irmagarde Rossiter).

Present number of residents, men 1, women 2; total 3. Number of non-resident workers, 30.

Character of work: "The making of a home which shall be a social center for the neighborhood." There are also classes in plain sewing, dressmaking, cooking, kitchen garden, music, singing, dancing, English, chair-caning, drawing, gymnastics. There is a library, bank, clubs, fresh-air work, distribution of flowers, gardening, etc. It is the purpose of the settlement to Americanize our foreigners; to train our young people in good citizenship; to bring about tenement-house reform through arousing dissatisfaction in our tenement-house dwellers with dirt, darkness and bad sanitation, so that they will demand better, healthier, more convenient houses; to teach our girls and young women how to make and keep an attractive home; to provide a center for the social life of the neighborhood, and above all to serve as a common ground for all classes of society, where they may meet to know and understand one another.—*Head Resident in Report, 1903.*

Authorized articles:

Reports, circulars and pamphlets.

See also:

Article, "Neighborhood Work," Hartford Post, May 12, 1895.

Article, "Hartford Social Settlement," Young People at Work, Hartford, May, 1896.

Article, Hartford Courant, December 7, 1899.

The Hartford Social Settlement. Char. 14:6, p. 709 (May 6, 1905).

### NEW HAVEN

#### LOWELL HOUSE.

153 Franklin Street, New Haven, Conn. (former address, 202 Franklin Street). Telephone, 2196—2.

Founded, January, 1900, by Alexander F. Irvine, for "the social betterment of the neighborhood." Maintained by voluntary subscriptions.

Head resident, Dr. Julia E. Teele.

Present number of residents, women 1.

Average length of time in residence, one to three years.

Character of work: Library, penny bank, dispensary, cooking, sewing, embroidery, bent ironwork, basketry, dressmaking, gymnastics, mothers' clubs, clubs for men, boys and girls, neighborly visiting, etc.

This report should not be closed without emphasizing the importance of the settlement idea to the growth of a democratic community. Our northern and eastern cities have become of late years the Mecca of an increasing number of immigrants, representing an increasing variety of nationalities and types. They all come under one impulse—to better their condition. Most of them are poor; many of them are ignorant of our language. At the time of the last census New Haven discovered that 55 per cent of its population were

of foreign parentage, and that nationalities which twenty years before had barely been represented now counted their thousands. They are characteristic of the whole northeastern part of the United States, and they determine the character of one of our social problems. We have tried to absorb them. The common school has proved to be a valuable solvent, but it alone cannot do everything. There must be some means by which different sections of the city and different types of the city population may come to know and understand each other. The social settlement furnishes the center at which this meeting takes place.—*Mr. Henry W. Farnam in Report of Third Annual Meeting of the Lowell House Association, March 24, 1905.*

Authorized statements:

Annual reports, 1903, 1904.

## DELAWARE

### WILMINGTON

#### PEOPLE'S SETTLEMENT.

831 Church Street, Wilmington, Del. Telephone, 1053 Delaware and Atlantic.

Summer house, "The Comfort," Penn's Grove, N. J.

Founded, October 5, 1901, by Sarah W. Pyle, to, "1, give our people a broader education, with its quicker perceptions, larger views and sounder judgment; 2, to enlarge their affections with their gentler feelings, their higher aspirations, finer susceptibilities and greater spiritual capacity; 3, a more developed will, with its strength, persistence, courage."

Incorporated, February 17, 1903. Maintained by private subscriptions.

Head resident, Sarah Webb Pyle.

Present number of residents, women 2. Number of non-resident workers, 47.

Character of work: Clubs for children, men and women, kindergarten, library, bank, manual training, physical culture, elocution, playhouse, picture library, sewing, mechanical drawing, Venetian iron work, sloyd, lectures on first aid to the injured, boys' brigade, etc.

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

### WASHINGTON

#### COLORED SOCIAL SETTLEMENT.

118 M Street, Washington, D. C.

Founded, November, 1903, by workers from Neighborhood House and Conference Class of the Associated Charities, "to help a delinquent class to a higher standard, ultimately to better citizenship." Maintained by voluntary subscriptions.

Head resident, (Mrs.) Sarah Collins Fernandis.

Present number of residents, men 1, women 1; total 2. Number of non-resident workers, 18.

Character of work: Social and industrial, in the form of clubs and classes, day nursery, playground.

Authorized statements:

Circular (illustrated), to be obtained from settlement.

A Mission to Delinquent Folk, S. C. Fernandis, Southern Workman, Hampton Institute, Virginia, June 27, 1904.

See also:

For Charity's Sake, by Kelly Miller, Washington Evening Star, August 27, 1904.

The Banker of Van Town, by Miss Margaret Menet, in Washington Post, September 12, 1904.

A Colored Social Settlement, Sarah Collins Fernandis, Southern Workman (Hampton), June, 1904.

#### NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE.

456 N Street, S. W., Washington, D. C. Telephone, 681 R.

Founded the winter of 1901-1902 by Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Weller, "to be a social center for the neighborhood." Maintained by private subscriptions.

Head residents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Weller.  
Present number of residents, men 2, women 6; total 8. Number of non-resident workers, about 100.

Character of the work: Social and industrial. It is the policy of the house, however, not to let the hand-work crush out the other educational, literary and educational features which are so helpful in broadening and brightening the lives of our neighbors.—*Head Resident.*

A social settlement is, fundamentally, a private residence, the house of a family who aspire to make their house a useful social center. About these residents volunteer helpers gather, both from within and from outside the immediate neighborhood. Through friendships, through having "good times" together, through working for the interests of the neighborhood and inspiring each other with ideals, courage and civic spirit, the people who compose the various clubs, classes and social gatherings of "the House" endeavor to upbuild and enrich the lives of themselves and their community.—*Pamphlet (Ill.), entitled Opportunities and Needs at Neighborhood House.*

Authorized statements:

Pamphlet, Opportunities and Needs at Neighborhood House.

Pamphlet, The Second Successful Year at a Social Settlement.

Programs and folders.

See:

Neighborhood House, Washington, D. C., *Charities*, 13:25 (March 8, 1905).

Neighborhood House, Washington, D. C., *The Commons*, 10:5 (May, 1905).

\* NOEL HOUSE.

1243 H Street, N. E., Washington, D. C. (Former address, 809 First Street, N. W.)

## GEORGIA

### ATLANTA

#### METHODIST SETTLEMENT HOUSE.

70 and 74 South Boulevard, Atlanta, Ga. Telephone, 3973 Bell.

Founded January, 1903, by the Methodist Board of City Missions, "to elevate the people employed in the large cotton mill in the neighborhood, mentally, morally and physically." Maintained by monthly contributions from the Home Missionary Societies of fourteen Methodist churches of Atlanta.

Head resident, Miss Rosa Lowe.

Present number of residents, 4. Number of non-resident workers, 18.

Character of work: Night school, Sunday school, industrial school, dispensary, kindergarten, day nursery, boys' and girls' clubs.

Authorized statements:

Eighteenth Annual Reports of Women's Home Missionary Society (Methodist Settlement House, Atlanta), published by M. E. Pub. House, Nashville, Tenn., 1904, pp. 41 and 42.

Articles in *Our Homes*, Miss Mary Helen, Editor M. E. Pub. House, Nashville, Tenn.

## ILLINOIS

### CHICAGO

#### GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHY OF CHICAGO SETTLEMENTS.

The Social Settlement, The New Order, Chicago, 1:3 (April 26, 1894).

The Higher Life of Chicago, Melville E. Stone, The Outlook, February 22, 1896.

Social Settlements in Chicago, F. B. Embree, Gunton's Magazine, 19:452 (November, 1900).

Glimpses of Chicago's Social Settlements, Hale Waterman, The Pilgrim, (July, 1901).

Chicago Settlements, by Katharine Head, for the Settlement Committee of the Chicago Woman's Club. Reprinted from *The Commons* for January, 1902. With list of federated settlements and bibliography.

Chicago's Park Commission on River Ward Conditions. Extracts from report of secretary of commission, Mr. Arthur O'Neill (Northwestern University Settlement, Henry Booth House, Hull House), *The Commons*, 7:71 (July, 1902).

Chicago Settlements Against the Dance Halls, *The Commons*, 8:81 (April, 1903).  
 The Higher Life of Chicago (Chapter VI, on Social Settlements, Table II, Appendix),  
 Thos. J. Riley, University of Chicago Press, 1905.

#### ASSOCIATION HOUSE.

(Formerly Y. W. C. A. Settlement).

474 and 575 West North Avenue, Chicago, Ill. Telephone Seeley 952 and Seeley 4423.  
 Founded, June, 1899, by American Committee of Y. W. C. A., to carry on a "gospel settlement work" in Chicago. Incorporated. Maintained by subscriptions.

Head resident, Carrie B. Wilson. Former head residents, Miss C. Y. Morse and Miss Elizabeth P. Hyatt.)

Present number of residents, women 11. Average time in residence from three months to four years. Of eleven residents, seven are employed. Number of non-resident workers, about 30.

Character of the work: "For relief, for education, for social entertainment and for religious strengthening," organized largely into clubs of a social and literary nature, classes in domestic science, domestic art, cooking, sewing, millinery, manual training, Bible study, kindergarten, noon meetings in factories, clothes room, library, penny savings, reading room, summer fresh air work of various kinds.

##### Authorized articles:

Reports, especially that for 1901-1902 (illustrated), schedules, pamphlets, to be had at House.

Association Studies in Residence, by Eliz. Wilson, Evangel, 1312 Champlain Building, Chicago, Ill.

##### See also:

Association House, Chicago, *The Commons*, Vol. IX, p. 220 (1904).

#### \* CENTRAL SETTLEMENT.

1409 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Opened, April, 1897. Superintendent, Miss Bertha C. Morrison. (Former superintendent, Miss Mary J. Comstock.)

Number of residents, 3 women. Non-resident workers, 1.

This settlement is intended to assist in and supplement the work of the Open Church (Methodist Episcopal), of Wabash Avenue and Fourteenth Street. There is a water-color class for girls and boys, a sewing class for girls, reading room for men and boys, a playground, a gymnasium, a women's club which meets weekly, and a Monday evening Open Parliament at the church.—*Head Resident*.

#### CHICAGO COMMONS.

Grand Avenue and Morgan Street, Chicago, Ill. Telephone, Monroe 1030. (Former addresses, 124 West Erie Street and 140 North Union Street.)

Summer house, Camp Commons, at Elgin, Ill.

Opened, May, 1894, by Graham Taylor, "to provide a center for a higher civic and social life, to initiate and maintain religious, educational and philanthropic enterprises, and to investigate and improve conditions in the industrial districts of Chicago."—*Articles of Incorporation*. Incorporated, 1895. Maintained by contributions, fees, etc. Some clubs are entirely self-supporting. Financial co-operation of neighborhood, about \$1,800 per annum.

Head resident, Graham Taylor.

Present number of residents, men 6, women 14; total, 20. Associates 6, fellows 2. Number of non-resident workers, 40.

Character of work: The intellectual, manual, recreative, civic, ethical and religious work with the multitude of small groups, centering at and managed by the house, indoors, on playground, in park, museum and "Camp Commons," by no means measures its influence. For outside organizations using its facilities in their own or neighborhood interests are as effective as anything attempted by the residents. The gymnasium is at the daily disposal of the neighboring Montefiore public school, whose building is pitifully inadequate for the neediest children to be found in the city. Alumni associations of three public schools regularly meet here, as



does the "Sisters" School Club of St. Stephen's Roman Catholic parish. The Armenian colony unites its diverse interests under our roof; the nationalists, the old Gregorian Church and the Protestant mission meeting separately and sometimes together. The alumni and other associations of Lutheran churches and also a Catholic temperance order are equally at home on this common ground. Pleasure clubs, athletic associations, private musical and elocution classes share the hospitality of the house. The telephone exchange girls through a self-governing club supply other settlement organizations with entertainment programs and assist in other features of the work. Public school teachers and district nurses come to it for their noon-day rest. The Chicago Daily News free public lecture course for the adult constituency of the school district is held in our auditorium. All political parties hold their mass meetings there. The Tabernacle Church has the use of the whole new building, reared on its old corner for its services. Sunday-school, children's church and weekly appointments, which are independent of and distinct from settlement occasions. By a more direct medium of exchange than money, industrial values have interchanged at Chicago Commons. Without fear or favor men have expressed themselves and have interpreted to each other across the lines of industrial cleavage and class antagonism. Extreme radicalism has well nigh disappeared through the safety valve of free speech. The "free-floor" discussions, having fulfilled their function in establishing respect for individual convictions and freedom of personal expression, have been superseded by a club of neighborhood men for social fellowship in the study and practice of good citizenship. Such has been the confidence inspired by the sometimes costly impartiality of the settlement's independent attitude that the services of its warden are sought for the arbitration of industrial disputes. After eight years of struggle, in which the Community Club became the live-wire of the Municipal Voter's League, its aldermen have been among the ablest and most aggressive constituents of an honest majority of fifty-five, easily controlling the remnant of fifteen "gray wolves" still surviving the killing-off of the pack. These wider aspects of the settlement work, although of most interest to the general reader, do not even indicate the influence of the house as a neighborhood center upon individual character, home life, and the social relationships of the community. But in the fellowship of its work Chicago Commons is as little of an organization and as much of a personal relationship as it can be made. It seeks to unify and help all other organizations and people in the neighborhood that make for righteousness and brotherhood. It is not a church, but is a helper of all the churches, and is in active co-operation with the only English-speaking congregation among them. It is not a charity, but aids in the organization and mutual helpfulness of all charitable agencies. It is not a school, but it is in tributary sympathy and action with the public schools to which it will give up any part of its work that they will take up. It is nonpartisan, but has been a rallying point whence the balance of political power has been effectively wielded in aldermanic and legislative elections for nearly a decade. It is not an exclusive social circle, but aspires to be a center and source of the best social life and the highest civic patriotism. It is not a "class conscious" group, but refusing to be classified, strives to interpret classes to each other and to mediate for a just industrial peace.—*Pamphlet, Chicago Commons, a Social Center for Civic Co-operation, issued by the Settlement, December, 1904.*

Primarily social and educational, aimed to promote co-operation and reciprocity within the neighborhood and among others who meet on common ground for fellowship and to exchange values; adjustment of differences and betterment of relations between employers and employes; to bring students into first-hand contacts with life; co-operative relations are maintained with universities and professional schools; political education and action are sought through nonpartisan organization; training in philanthropic

and social service is provided through the Institute of Social Science and Arts.—*Head Resident.*

**AUTHORIZED STATEMENTS:**

Articles which have the sanction of the settlement may be found in monthly issues of "The Commons," a magazine "for industrial justice, efficient philanthropy, educational freedom and the people's control of public utilities;" 2:10 (February, 1895); November 30, 1899; Summer Camp at Elgin, September 15, 1900; December, 1900; Eighth Annual Report, 6:65 (December, 1901); The University of Michigan Settlement Fellowship, 7:70; The Settlement and the University (Relation between the University of Michigan and Chicago Commons), 7:80 (March, 1903); A Settlement in City Politics, 8:82 (May, 1903); 9:9 (September, 1904); 9:11 (November, 1904); Wellesley College Settlement Fellowship, Vol. IX, p. 30 (1904); Vol. IX, pp. 31, 63, 149, 150, 222, 278, 329, 378, 436, 509, 570; Vol. X, No. 1 (January, 1905); No. 4, pp. 250 and 252 (April, 1905); 10:5, May, 1905.

Pamphlets, circulars, etc., issued by settlement, Chicago Commons (illustrated), published by the Chicago Commons Executive Committee, March, 1899, and Chicago Commons. A Social Center for Civic Co-operation, issued by the Settlement, December, 1904.

**SEE ALSO:**

Chicago Theological Seminary Year-Book, 1896-7.

Chicago Commons, Char. Rev., 4:102-3 (December, 1894).

Chicago Commons and Its Summer School, by Max West, *Altruistic Review*, October, 1895.

A Christian Social Settlement. An interview with Professor Graham Taylor, by George T. B. Davis, in *Ram's Horn*, Chicago, July 10, 1897.

Graham Taylor, An Appreciation, Percy Alden, *The Commons*, Chicago, August, 1897.

Do You Know About This? Hattie Tyng Griswold, *Universalist Leader*, August 25, 1900.

Chicago Commons, *Charities*, Vol. 8, p. 474 (1902).

Chicago Commons, by Eugene Parsons, *The World To-day*, January, 1904.

Graham Taylor, *The Chautauquan*, 38:389 (February, 1904).

**ARTICLES ON THE SETTLEMENT BY RESIDENTS:**

BURT, HENRY F., Director of Boys' Work.

Simplicity in Settlement Camps. *The Commons*, 8:87 (October, 1903).

GAVIT, JOHN P.

The Story of a Settlement. *The Treasury*, New York, July, 1897.

Chicago Commons, A Christian Settlement, Our Day, Chicago, February, 1897.

Story of Chicago Commons. *The Commons*, November, 1898.

Missions and Settlements. *The Commons*, February, 1898.

Rural Social Settlements. *The Commons*, May 19, 1899.

The Appeal of the Cross-Roads. *The Commons*, January 31, 1900.

HEGNER, HERMAN F.

Education at Chicago Commons. *The Outlook*, New York, August 31, 1895.

Scientific Value of Social Settlements. *Am. Jour. of Soc.*, 3:171-82 (Sept., 1902).

TAYLOR, GRAHAM.

The Chicago Seminary Settlement. *The Advance*, Chicago, October 11, 1894.

*The Commons*, Vol. IX, p. 585.

Academic Clinics Furnished by Settlements. *The Commons*, 10:4, p. 201 (April, 1905).

**ARTICLES AND SOCIAL STUDIES BY RESIDENTS:**

CLARKE, EDITH L.

The Juvenile Court of Chicago. *The Commons*, October, 1900.

Juvenile Delinquents and Dependents. *The Commons*, February, 1901.

MELENDY, ROYAL A.

The Saloon in Chicago. *Am. Jour. of Soc.*, November, 1900, and February, 1901.

Ethical Aspects of the Saloon in Ethical Aspects of the Liquor Problem. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Social Function of the Saloon in Chicago. *The Commons*, November, 1900.

PALMER, GERTRUDE E.

Earnings, Spendings and Savings of School Children. *The Commons*, 8:83 (June, 1903).

TAYLOR, GRAHAM.

College, Social and University Settlements in Political Economy, Political Science and Sociology, prepared for the University Association, Chicago.

The Church and Social Reforms. Address at International Congregational Council, 1899.

Labor and Trade. *The Commons*, January-April, 1899.

An Aspect of the Housing Problem. *The Commons*, March 31, 1900.

The Relation of Settlements to Politics. Reprinted from *The Neighbor*. *The Commons*, 7:74 (September, 1902).

Social Functions of the Church. *Am. Jour. of Soc.*, 5:305-21 (November, 1902).

The Civic Function of the City Church. *The Chautauquan*, 36:3 (December, 1902), pp. 274-278.

English Settlements Federated. *The Commons*, 8:86 (September, 1903).

View Points of Labor Abroad. *The Commons*, 8:87 (October, 1903).

Social Conference of the Friends in England. *The Commons*, 8:88 (Nov., 1903).

Social Center for Civic Co-operation. *The Commons*, 9:585 (1904).

After Trades Unions, What? The Commons, 9:105 (1904).  
 Movement for Social Training, The Commons, Vol. IX, pp. 18, 95, 430.  
 Social Tendencies of the Industrial Revolution. The Commons, Vol. IX, p. 459.

#### DEARBORN CENTER.

(SEE INSTITUTIONAL CHURCH AND SOCIAL SETTLEMENT.)

#### ELI BATES HOUSE.

(FORMERLY UNITY SETTLEMENT AND ELM STREET SETTLEMENT.)

80 Elm Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Opened as a settlement November, 1895, under the auspices of Unity Church, Chicago. Incorporated in the year 1900 "to encourage a higher civic and social life on the North Side and to maintain the center of educational and philanthropic work already established by the Elm Street Settlement." Maintained by voluntary contributions.

Head resident, Miss Leonora Morse.

Present number of residents, 4 women.

Character of work: Penny savings bank, four clubs for women, two for men, classes in sloyd and nature study, kindergarten, day nursery, library, dancing school and department of music.

Authorized statements:

Circulars issued by settlement.

See also:

Elm Street Settlement, Coöperation, Chicago, 5:19 (May 13, 1905).

#### FELLOWSHIP HOUSE.

(FORMERLY HELEN HEATH HOUSE.)

869 Thirty-third Place, Chicago, Ill.

Opened in October, 1895, under the direction of a committee of All Souls' Church (Independent), as a memorial to Mrs. Helen Heath. Closed, June, 1904, to remove their financial support to Lincoln Center, a new name for All Souls' Church. Fellowship House continued in old place by old workers with same activities.

Head resident, Mrs. Marion H. Perkins. (Former head resident, Dr. Levinda G. Brown.)

Number of residents, 4 women. Average time in residence, 3 years. Number of non-resident workers, 25.

Character of work: "Neighborly helpfulness along educational, medical and social lines."

#### THE FORWARD MOVEMENT.

(FORMERLY EPWORTH HOUSE.)

305 West Van Buren Street, Chicago, Ill. Telephone, Monroe 1486. (Former addresses, 210 South Halsted Street, 49 Pearce Street, 219-221 South Sangamon Street.)

Founded by Rev. Dr. George W. Gray under the auspices of the M. E. Church, March 1, 1893, "to study and improve the social, industrial and spiritual condition of the people in the congested districts of Chicago and other cities." Became un denominational and independent in May, 1896. Incorporated June 6, 1896.

Head resident, Mary E. Dix.

Present number of residents: men, 3; women, 3; total, 6. Average time in residence, from one to ten years. Number of non-resident workers, 4.

The departments of the Forward Movement thus far organized are the social settlement under the direction of Miss Mary E. Dix as head worker; the summer outing, with George A. Fox, manager; the Vesta Putnam Summer School for Crippled Children, Miss Florence E. Prouty, principal, and the propaganda under the immediate supervision of Rev. George W. Gray, D. D., general superintendent. The Forward Movement stands for the physical, industrial, educational, social and spiritual betterment of the people who live in the congested districts of our large cities; through culturing the child, improving the home, inspiring self-help; by means of physical culture, elevating amusements, social contact, practical instruction and otherwise; permeating all with the spirit and power of the Christ-life.—*Forward Movement Record, Vol I, No. 2, November, 1904.*

The Forward Movement summer outing is a philanthropic enterprise. Its 135 acres of woods of unexcelled beauty, its buildings and other permanent improvements have been provided by philanthropic individuals. The maintenance and care of the park, its boarding department and other current expenses are made self-supporting, i. e., those who enjoy the advan-

tages of the park either pay or have some charitable institution or person pay for them a fixed rate, made sufficiently high to cover all current expenses, which includes also a certain percentage of gain to be set aside for repairing roads, paths, buildings, etc., thus giving to the summer outing a permanent character. It is not a charity enterprise, but is run on business methods with the aim of furnishing an outing at the least possible cost. Over 70 per cent of the persons who visited the park and remained for one to six weeks paid their own expenses in part or whole, while the remaining 30 per cent were sent by settlements, churches and other organizations doing charitable work.—*Summer Outing Report, 1904.*

**Authorized statements:**

Circulars and bulletins of the Forward Movement.

The Forward Movement Magazine, issued quarterly.

Forward Movement Record. Address Rev. F. W. Millar, D. D., Editor.

**See also:**

The Removal of Epworth House. The Commons, June, 1897.

The Forward Movement, Chicago. The Commons, 9:8, p. 377 (August, 1904); 9:9, pp. 434 and 436 (September, 1904).

**FRANCES E. WILLARD SETTLEMENT.**

133 South Morgan Street, Chicago, Ill.

Founded in 1897 by the W. C. T. U., in honor of Miss Frances E. Willard.

Head resident, Miss Eliza Smith.

Character of work: Penny savings bank, three clubs, classes in elocution, drawing, sewing, day nursery.

**FRANCIS E. CLARK SETTLEMENT.**

2014 Archer Avenue, Chicago, Ill. Telephone, Central 1800.

Founded by Charles W. Epsey and Will La Favor, February 23, 1903, "to furnish Christian example and educational and industrial opportunities." Maintained by contributions from Church and Christian Endeavor societies and others interested.

Head resident, ———

Present number of residents: men, 2; women, 6; total, 8. Number of non-resident workers, 12.

**FREDERICK DOUGLAS CENTER.**

3032 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Founded by Celia Parker Wooley, April 26, 1904.

To promote a just and amicable relation between the white and black people; to remove the disabilities from which the latter suffer in civil, political and industrial life; to encourage equal opportunity, irrespective of race, color or other arbitrary distinctions; to establish a center of friendly helpfulness and influence, in which to gather needful information and for mutual co-operation to the ends of right living and a higher citizenship.—*Second By-Law.*

**See:**

The Frederick Douglas Center, Chicago. The Commons, 9:7, p. 328 (July, 1904).

Charities, 12:9, p. 741 (July 16, 1904).

New Settlement for Colored People. Coöperation (Chicago), 4:30 (July 23, 1904).

**GAD'S HILL CENTER.**

867 West Twenty-second Street, Chicago, Ill. Telephone, Canal 963. Branch, Lincoln Street Church. Summer camp, Gad's Hill Encampment, Glencoe, Ill.

Founded, January, 1898, by Mrs. Leila A. Martin and by a board of directors of the business men or their representatives of the manufacturing and lumbering section of the community. Incorporated, May, 1898. Maintained by voluntary subscriptions.

Head resident, Miss Harriet S. Cazes. (Former head resident, Miss Delphine Wilson.)

Present number of residents, men 1, women 6, total 7. (Average time in residence, about 2 years.) Number of non-resident workers, 44.

Character of work: Public library, delivery station, postal station, penny savings bank, pasteurized milk station, day nursery, kindergarten cooking, reading and game room, kitchen garden, sewing school, women

and children's clubs, classes in English, embroidery, millinery, piano, dress-making, gymnasium.

Bohemia, Poland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, the English Isles and Sunny Italy have large representation in the community, each in its own grouping, while among all are found many Americans. The object for which Gad's Hill social settlement was organized in 1898 was to teach the duties and responsibilities of American citizenship by promoting social intercourse, industrial pursuits, temperance and the mental and moral uplift of humanity. We seek to make childhood happy, youth industrious and old age comfortable, to bring to the people the opportunities for improvement, educational and industrial, which are only within the reach of more favored communities, to present ideals and incentives which will make possible a better citizenship and home life for the future, to share with our neighbors the sorrows, cares and joys which come to each one and to lend a helping hand wherever we can aid those in need of our service. In this industrial locality fifteen to twenty thousand men, women, boys and girls are employed. It is conservative to say that fifty per cent live in this part of the city.—*Pamphlet, 1898-1904.*

Authorized statements:

Pamphlets and Outlook to be obtained at settlement.

#### HELEN HEATH SETTLEMENT.

(SEE FELLOWSHIP HOUSE.)

#### HENRY BOOTH HOUSE.

171 West Fourteenth Place, Chicago, Ill. (Formerly 135 West Fourteenth Place.)

Founded, May, 1898, by the Society for Ethical Culture "to arouse a higher civic and neighborhood life by creating an educational and social center." Maintained by Society for Ethical Culture and outside subscriptions.

Director, Emma Pischel. (Former directors, W. H. Noyes, Miss Mary Tenney and Miss Gertrude Barnum.)

Number of non-resident workers, 40.

Henry Booth House has never been housed for residential purposes. The head worker has had to live outside, and of course there have been no other residents. Just now we are making great efforts to get sufficient money to erect a modest settlement building. One of our aims is to have the schools of the neighborhood opened as neighborhood centers, carrying on necessary educational work in our community. We believe in school extension work and mean to promote it. Our outing work is increasing each year. It is sorely needed, principally because of the opportunity it gives for contact with different ideals of life. Our woman's club is especially active. It meets in homes of members and is doing splendid work. The educational department is providing music for the night schools around us and is taking the women of the district to visit schools to establish a better relation between teacher and parents. We are also trying to have the bathroom of one night school opened from 7 to 9 o'clock evenings for the neighborhood people. The girls' sewing school, with seventy girls and ten teachers, carried on this work in our nearest school building during the months of May and June of this year (1904), our house having been closed the first of May.—*Director.*

Authorized statements:

Pamphlet published by committee, January, 1900.

School Extension Work, conducted by the Henry Booth House, winter, 1902. Published by School Extension Society of Chicago.

Settlement Sketches by Miss Barnum. Published in Boyce's Weekly, Winter, 1902.

See also:

Institutional Peril of the Settlements. By William H. Noyes. The Commons, J., '99.

#### HULL HOUSE.

335 South Halsted Street, Chicago, Ill. Telephone, Monroe 70.

Founded, September, 1889, by Miss Jane Addams and Miss Ellen Gates Starr. The

income from apartments, coffee house and shops furnish half the expense, the other half is met by subscriptions.

Head worker, Miss Addams.

Present number of residents, men 14, women 16, total 30. Three in residence 15 years, the rest from ten to one, the average probably six. Number of non-resident workers, 75.

The development of Hull House from the four rooms on the second floor of the old family residence of Mr. Charles J. Hull to its present many imposing buildings is a difficult matter to keep pace with, even for one who has watched it at first hand. It has built up and back and stretched out on either side. It has in addition to the many usual settlement activities of clubs, classes, etc.; a coffee house, a working women's club, a theater with fine organ, an industrial museum with shops and various handicrafts, a women's club house, apartments for residents, a men's house, a children's building, etc. In spite of its many-sidedness it has preserved the spirit of early settlement ideals. It is not alone an influence in its own neighborhood but a power in the entire municipality.

Hull House stands easily first, both for achievement and significance, among American settlements. It is like Toynbee Hall in the originality and distinction which has characterized every part of its work and in solid and abiding achievement, while there is determination and daring in its work. . . . The deeply impressive thing about Hull House is that the finest quality of settlement spirit runs through all this complicated activity, holding it in solution and leaving the remembrance, not of an institution, but of personality, in the mind of even the casual visitor.—*Robert A. Woods in the Social Settlement Movement After Sixteen Years.*

Some of the settlements, notably Hull House, may be said to be the civic centers of even the metropolitan communities in which they are located; chiefly, perhaps, because the new civic spirit finds its ripest expression in them and from them permeates many of the new conventional and fashion-ridden quarters of the city.—*Charles Zueblin, Settlements and the New Civic Spirit, Char., 1903.*

Object of Hull House (as stated in its charter): To provide a center for a higher civic and social life; to institute and maintain educational and philanthropic enterprises, and to investigate and improve the conditions in the industrial districts in Chicago. Hull House is neither a university settlement nor a college settlement; it calls itself a social settlement, and attempts to make social intercourse express the growing sense of the economic unity of society. It is an attempt to add the social function to democracy.—*Jane Addams, in Forum, November, 1892.*

No American settlement has been the subject of more articles and reviews in the press than has Hull House. A complete bibliography would fill many pages of this pamphlet. (All daily newspaper articles are here omitted.) See "Philanthropy and Social Progress" and "Hull House Maps and Papers," \$1.75, both published by T. Y. Crowell & Co., New York.

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#### INSTITUTIONAL CHURCH AND SOCIAL SETTLEMENT. (DEARBORN CENTER.)

3825 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. Telephone, 7595 Douglas.  
Founded, 1900, by the African M. E. Church "to better conditions among the poor of all classes." Incorporated, June, 1900. Maintained by voluntary contributions.

Head resident, J. M. Townsend, D. D. (Former head resident, R. C. Ransom, D. D.)  
Present number of residents, men 1, women 4, children 1, total 6. Number of non-residents, 7.

Character of work: Chapel, Sunday school, kindergarten, day nursery, kitchen garden, sewing, physical culture, music classes, gymnasium, cooking school, employment bureau, night school, men's forum, social times.

#### E. E. MARCY HOME.

134 Newberry Avenue, Chicago, Ill. Telephone, Canal 580.  
Founded about 1889 by Mrs. E. E. Marcy, Evanston, Ill., "to better the condition of the people of the community in every way possible." Maintained by the Methodist Home Missionary Society of the M. E. Church.  
Head resident, C. J. Hewitt. (Former head resident, Miss Bertha Fowler.)  
Present number of residents, men 2, women 6, total 8. Number of non-resident workers, 20.

Character of work: Kindergarten, library, reading room, gymnasium, manual training, dispensary, sewing school, dressmaking, cooking, kitchen garden, music, girls' and boys' clubs, Sunday school, preaching, Epworth and Junior Leagues.

#### \*MAXWELL STREET SETTLEMENT.

270 Maxwell Street, Chicago, Ill.  
Opened, November 11, 1893, by Mr. Joseph Abt, Mr. Jesse Lowenhaupt and Miss Victoria Cleveland.  
Head resident, M. Lena Clark.

Character of work: Small gymnasium, penny savings bank, several clubs, classes in correspondence, manual training, basketry, dancing, music. It has a model cottage for teaching domestic science.

See:  
Announcements, circulars, etc., and for a full description of the work, the pamphlet, "Social Settlements and the Labor Question," reprinted from the Proceedings of the Twenty-third Conference of Charities and Correction. The Commons, Chicago, 25 cents.

#### NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE.

1224 May Street (corner Sixty-seventh Street), Chicago, Ill. (Previous address, 1550 Sixty-ninth Street.)

Opened, 1886, by Mrs. Harriet M. Van Der Vaart as a kindergarten. The work grew from this, incorporated 1903. Maintained during the first three years by the Universalist Church of Englewood, since then by personal solicitation of Mrs. Van Der Vaart.

Head resident—"We do not consider that we have a head resident. We all work together."

Present number of residents, men 1, women 3, total 4. Average time in residence, 7 years. Number of non-resident workers, 30.

Character of work: "All kinds of neighborhood work, especially industrial."

The first really co-operative neighborhood social center is now being planned by the Neighborhood House Association. For some years the Neighborhood House has been conducting social activities at the corner of Sixty-seventh and May streets. Recently it became apparent that it would be necessary to build a new house and remove to a new location. In discussing the plans for the necessary reorganization the residents and members of the different clubs decided that it would be well to follow out as nearly as possible the ideal of a neighborhood guild as outlined by Dr. Stanton Coit and partially realized in the Neighborhood Guild of New York. The Neighborhood House Association has been incorporated. The governing body is to be a board of twenty-five directors, most of whom live in the neighborhood. The democratic nature of the scheme will be carried out in the internal management. After the house is once established it is hoped that the income from the use of the hall, club dues, etc., will pay a large share of the running expenses. The Neighborhood House Association is thus built upon true guild and co-operative lines. No other

similar organization, inaugurated in Chicago, has so frankly and freely called upon the neighborhood in which it moves to assume such large financial and managerial burdens. There is not a figurehead on the board of directors, its members are all active members, thoroughly acquainted with the possibilities and limitations of the work.—From "Co-operation," June 11, 1904.

See:

- Annual Prospectus of the Stewart Avenue Universalist Church, Chicago.
- Articles in the weekly Messenger, published by the church.
- Prospectus of Stewart Avenue Universalist Church, 1899-1900.
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- VAN DER VAART, HARRIET M.
- Child Labor in Illinois. The Commons, 7:70 (January, 1902).
- Our Working Children in Illinois. The Commons, 7:79 (February, 1903).
- Child Workers at the Holiday Season. The Commons, Vol. IX, p. 57.

#### NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY SETTLEMENT.

122 Augusta Street, corner Noble Street, Chicago, Ill. (Former addresses, 252 West Chicago Avenue and 21 Rice Street.) Telephone, Monroe 1717.

Founded in 1891 by Prof. Charles Zueblin, Mrs. Henry Wade Rogers and members of the faculty and students of the Northwestern University "to serve as a neighborhood center for the community." House built for purpose, 1901. Incorporated 1898. Maintained by individual subscriptions and volunteer service.

Head resident, none. House meetings control settlement work. Council of the association controls financial administration. (Former head residents: Raymond Robins, 1903-1904; Russell J. Wilbur, 1902-1903; William Hard, 1901-1902; Harry Ward, Mrs. Mary Sly.)

Present number of residents, men 5, women 4, children 1, total 10. Number of non-residents, 70.

Character of work: The departments of the work are clubs for all ages and sexes, educational classes, domestic science, kindergarten, music, picture loan library, savings bank, day nursery, coffee house.

The Northwestern University Settlement was the second settlement established in Chicago, and is located in the Sixteenth Ward in the north-west side of the city. It is a ward of working people, eager in the main to get on in the world, and ready to co-operate for better social and civic conditions in their neighborhood and district. The population is almost entirely foreign, made up of about 40,000 Poles, 15,000 Germans and 12,000 Scandinavians, with a sprinkling of other nationalities. There is a total population of about 70,000 people in the world, which has an area of less than one square mile, giving the Sixteenth Ward the densest population in the city.—*Circular No. 8, September, 1899.*

The entire administration of the work of the Settlement is controlled by the House Meeting, which elects its chairman, to serve at the pleasure of the meeting. All matters of administration, club and class work, etc., are determined by a majority vote at the House Meeting as a court of last resort. The House organization is one of committees, directing, under a chairman, the various branches of the work, and reporting weekly to the House Meeting. A delegate from the House Meeting sits as a member of the Settlement Council, and a delegate from the Settlement Council sits as a member of the House Meeting. Thus the financial and administrative centers are kept in entire cognizance of the transactions of each body. The objects of this organization are: First, to do away with titles, and the useless waste of time incident to a single head as the fount of authority in all departments of the work, and the false values that inevitably attach to such a head, giving to the person in such a position, on the one hand, the heavy handicap of continual consultation upon matters with which other residents are more familiar and better able to determine wisely, and the more undesirable false value in the esteem of others which always attaches to the person of a single representative head, as

well as the consequent detraction from the significance and proper relation of other members of the group to the work as a whole. While our present administration may be said to be an experiment, until time has proved its efficiency and livability through some period of time, the immediate results have been highly satisfactory.—*Letter from Mr. Raymond Robbins, 1904.*

**Authorized articles:**

Annual reports, circulars, announcements, bulletins, etc.

"The Neighbor." Published monthly by the settlement.

**See also:**

Northwestern Christian Advocate, October, 1896.

The University Settlement. By Bishop J. H. Vincent. Published by G. Curtis & Jennings, Chicago. Paper, net, 10 cents.

Northwestern University Settlement. The Commons, Vol. IX, pp. 279, 510.

**Social studies by residents:**

**ROBBINS, RAYMOND.**

The Tramp Problem. The Commons, 7:74, III. (September, 1902).

How a Union Inspired a Working Woman. The Commons, Vol. IX, p. 260.

**WILBUR, RUSSELL F.**

What the Social Movement May Not Fairly Expect from Historic Christianity.

The Commons, 8:85 (August, 1903).

### OLIVET HOUSE.

44 and 46 Vedder Street, Chicago, Ill. Telephone, Dearborn 4463. Summer house, Olivet Camp, Ravinia, Ill.

Founded by the Rev. John H. Boyd, D. D., Evanston, Ill., October, 1902 (Incorporated), "to manifest the spirit of Christ to the community according to the needs of it." Maintained by the First Presbyterian Church of Evanston and several other organizations and individuals.

Head resident, Rev. Norman B. Barr.

Present number of residents, men 2, women 5, children 2, total 9. Average time in residence, 5 months. Number of non-resident workers, 40.

Character of work: Aside from departments strictly religious, Olivet House has a medical department, with resident nurse and corps of physicians, fresh-air work, with playgrounds and summer camp, old people's home, athletic association, manual training, cooking, sewing, kindergarten, lectures, clubs, classes, orchestra, etc.

**Authorized articles:**

Leaflet. Olivet Items, published weekly.

### SETTLEMENT HOUSE OF ARMITAGE AVENUE.

783 Armitage Avenue, Chicago, Ill. (Former address, 782 North Washtenaw Avenue.) Telephone, Ogden 2712.

Founded, August, 1900, by Esther Falkenstein (Mrs. Herman) "to improve the community through educational and social advantages, to meet the every need of the neighborhood." Maintained—"We have had but one hundred and eighty-five dollars outside assistance since we began our work."

Head resident, Esther Falkenstein.

Present number of residents, men 1, women 3, children 1, total 5. Number of non-resident workers, 20.

Character of work: Lessons in drawing, painting, elocution, physical culture, piano, singing, violin, mandolin, stenography, fancy work, parliamentary law, kitchen garden (500 provided with instruction and seed), emergency chest, visiting nurse, relief for the deserving needy, playground, which averages 800 a day, 2,400 children taken to country, assisted by Bureau of Charities and other societies, pasteurized milk station.

### UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO SETTLEMENT.

4630 Gross Avenue, Chicago, Ill. Telephone, Yards 596. (Former addresses, 4638 Ashland Avenue and 4655 Gross Avenue.)

Founded, January, 1894, by the Philanthropic Committee of the Christian Union of the University of Chicago. Maintained by subscriptions collected by the University Settlement Board, assisted by the Women's University Settlement League, by collections from the Sunday service of the University of Chicago, by private contributions and by settlement clubs.

Head resident, Miss Mary McDowell.

Present number of residents, 6. Number of non-resident workers, —.

Character of work: Gymnasium, penny saving bank, concerts, lectures and entertainments, classes in correspondence, manual training, basketry, dancing, music, public library station, picture loan library. The settlement has secured a public bath, two small parks, public library station and free dispensary. A number of neighborhood organizations meet in the gymnasium. One of the residents is a probation officer of the Juvenile Court. It has a station for modified milk.

This new building is to have about twenty-one rooms. The east half is to be for public purposes. The first floor near the street will have a reading room, public library station and a club room. The second floor will give two club rooms for the young men; the third floor has a small but attractive music hall, that will hold about 200 people. The west half will have living rooms for the settlement residents.—*Circular, 1904.*

The location is west of the stock yards, and is in an industrial community, of which the inhabitants are Irish, German, Bohemian, Polish, Lithuanian, Scandinavian, Hungarian, Finnish, Welsh, Scotch and English. The settlement takes the different peoples as it finds them, recognizing that which is of universal value in their ideals and through the consciousness of common social interests unites them in a new civic life. The gymnasium is the neighborhood club house, the settlement house is a center of friendly service and neighborly fellowship.—*Circular of Information, 1903.*

Perhaps the spirit of this settlement can be summed up no better than in the Civic Creed written by the head resident: "God hath made of one blood all nations of men, and we are His children, brothers and sisters all. We are citizens of these United States, and we believe our flag stands for self-sacrifice for the good of all the people. We want, therefore, to be good citizens of our great city, and will show our love for her by our works. Chicago does not ask us to die for her welfare; she asks us to live for her, and so to live and so to act that her government may be pure, her officers honest, and every corner of her territory a place fit to grow the best men and women, who shall rule over her."

#### AUTHORIZED STATEMENTS:

- President's Report of the University of Chicago, July, 1899, pp. 208-216.
- Report of the University of Chicago Settlement. Mary E. McDowell. Ill. Pamphlet, 1901.
- The University of Chicago Settlement, Annual Report, 1901-1902. Reprint from University of Chicago Record, April, 1902.
- The Tenth Anniversary of the University of Chicago Settlement. The University Record, Vol. VIII, No. 10, p. 338 (February, 1904).
- Report of the University of Chicago Settlement. By Laura S. Bass. The University Record, Vol. VIII, No. 12 (April, 1904).

#### ARTICLES ON SETTLEMENT BY RESIDENTS:

##### MACDOWELL, MARY.

- Settlement Work in the Stock Yards. World Rev., 1:380 (June 1, 1901).
- At the Heart of the Packingtown Strike. The Commons, Vol. IX, p. 397.

#### SEE ALSO:

- University of Chicago Settlement. Kingdom, Minneapolis, October 18, 1895.
- Mary E. McDowell, a Settlement Worker. John P. Gavit. The Commons, Jan., 1898.
- Some Social Aspects of the Chicago Stock Yards (for University Settlement surroundings and conditions). Am. Jour. of Soc., Vol. VII, pp. 145, 289, 433, 687 (1901-1902).
- A Noble Woman. Souvenir Journal of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workers, May, 1904.
- Among the Bohemians of Chicago (University Settlement). Charities, Vol. XII, p. 287 (1904).
- The University of Chicago Settlement (Stock Yards' Strike). The Commons, 9:10 (October, 1904).

#### ARTICLES OR SOCIAL STUDIES BY RESIDENTS:

##### MACDOWELL, MARY E.

- Social Settlements Defined. The Commons, August, 1900.
- Public School Extension. (Type-written pamphlet.)
- Story of a Woman's Labor Union. The Commons, 7:78 (January, 1903).
- Women Workers. Souvenir Journal of Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, May, 1904, pp. 66-68.

The Struggle of the Family Life. (Slav.) *Charities*, 13:10 (December 3, 1904).  
 Report of a speech at a meeting of the Women's Trade Union League. *Charities*, 14:1, p. 609 (April 1, 1905).  
 An Embodiment of the Social Spirit. (Hull House Women's Club Building.) *The Commons*, 10:4, pp. 223-225 (April, 1905).  
 MASARYK, ALICE G.  
 The Bohemians in Chicago. *Charities*, 13:10 (December 3, 1904).

Y. W. C. A. SETTLEMENT.  
 (SEE ASSOCIATION HOUSE.)

PEORIA

NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE.

2000-2002 South Washington Street, Peoria, Ill.  
 Head resident, Jessie M. Keys.

Character of work: Handicraft club, mechanical and architectural drawing, sewing and cooking classes, clubs of young men, women and mothers, home-nursing classes, Sunday-school, branch library, reading circle, kindergarten.

See:

Neighborhood House Bulletin, Vol. 1, No. 1, October, 1904, published quarterly, 20 cents a year.

INDIANA

INDIANAPOLIS

FLANNER GUILD.

873 Colton Street, Indianapolis, Ind. (Formerly, 819 Rhode Island Street.)  
 Founded 1899.  
 Head resident, B. J. Morgan.  
 Present number of residents, 3.

BUTLER COLLEGE SETTLEMENT.

Indianapolis, Ind.  
 Founded April 1, 1905, by Butler College, "to promote interest in college settlement work; to initiate and further educational and philanthropic enterprises, to investigate and improve existing conditions, and to provide centers for a higher civic, social and religious life by the establishment and maintenance of college settlement work and houses in the industrial districts of Indianapolis."—*Constitution, Article III*. Maintained by membership subscriptions mainly.

Head resident, Miss Anna Charlotte Stover, 1723 Roosevelt Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

The present plan of this Association is to secure a permanent location and a building near Arsenal avenue and Nineteenth street as a center for numerous neighborhood activities. A building committee has been appointed to further this plan. Meanwhile, beginning April 1, library privileges, kindergarten, sales, home decoration and savings department C. O. S., monthly entertainments, afternoon and evening classes and clubs will be carried on at the Free Kindergarten rooms, on Seventeenth street.—*Circular, April 1, 1905*.

TERRE HAUTE

TERRE HAUTE SOCIAL SETTLEMENT.

24 North First Street, Terre Haute, Ind.  
 Opened, March 6, 1896, by Judge D. N. Taylor, "to elevate the community in the section where the settlement is located." It is supported by annual pledges.  
 Head resident, Miss E. B. Warren. (Former head resident, Miss Mary T. McComb.)  
 Number of residents, 2 women. Number of non-resident workers, 14.

Character of work: Classes for girls, sewing, embroidery, physical culture cooking, boys' and women's clubs, Sunday afternoon service, relief

work, cultivation of flowers on the premises and among the people, entertainments, etc.

Authorized statements:

Head resident's annual report.

## IOWA

### DES MOINES

#### THE ROADSIDE SETTLEMENT.

720 Mulberry Street, Des Moines, Iowa. Telephone, 1133 Mutual.

Founded, October, 1896, by the King's Daughters' Union, "for mutual helpfulness and better acquaintance of the people living under widely different conditions." Incorporated September, 1897. Maintained by regular subscriptions and occasional entertainments.

Head resident, Flora Dunlap. (Former head residents, Miss Clara Adams, Mrs. N. H. Weeks, Mrs. Lucy Bitting.)

Present number of residents, 2 women. Number of non-resident workers, 20.

Character of work: Day nursery, district nurse, woman's club, library, chorus class, sewing school and social clubs. The neighborhood has been changed by the encroachment of business blocks, and the settlement plans to move into a more distinctively industrial residence district.

Authorized articles:

Report, 1902, issued by settlement.

See also:

Roadside House Settlement. The Commons, Chicago, August, 1897.

The Roadside Settlement of Des Moines. Char., 14:6, p. 708 (May 6, 1905).

## KANSAS

### KANSAS CITY

#### BETHEL HOME SETTLEMENT.

(FORMERLY BETHEL MISSION AND BETHEL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.)

43 North First Street, Kansas City, Kan.

Founded, the mission, 1891, the settlement 1902, by the Kansas Congregational Home Missionary Society "to Christianize the community." Maintained by Kansas Congregational Home Missionary Society and private subscriptions.

Head resident, Rev. Leroy A. Halbert, in charge of work, has an office in building, is there daily and lives near. (Former head resident, Rev. Charles G. Miller.)

Present number of residents, women 1 (matron of day nursery), children 3, total 4. Number of non-resident workers, 30.

Character of work: Sunday-school, night-school, sewing-school, day nursery, library, dispensary, clubs, relief work, religious services.

I doubt whether we could be properly called a "settlement." Mr. Miller, my predecessor, lived in our building, and gave the institution the name of Bethel Home Settlement. I suppose we would more properly be called an institutional church. We identify ourselves with the life of the community and seek to build it up. I am heartily in sympathy with the original settlement idea. I believe our work is thoroughly in line with it. We do some things, such as relief work, which are not usually considered good for settlements, but the undeveloped state of philanthropic work here makes fine classification of work unpractical.—*L. H. Halbert.*

## KENTUCKY

### HINDMAN

#### THE LOG CABIN SOCIAL SETTLEMENT.

Founded, June, 1902, by the Kentucky W. C. T. U. "to raise the standard of the public school, to have a model home, always open to neighbors, to elevate and en-

courage wholesome social life." Incorporated. Maintained by voluntary subscriptions. Head residents, Katharine R. Pettit and May Stone. Present number of residents, men 1, women 11, children 13, total 25. Average time in residence, 2 years.

Character of work: Educational, religious, social, public school, kindergarten, sewing, cooking, gardening, basketry, bread-making, woodwork, trained nurse, chorus classes, current events club, social improvement club, social gatherings, neighborhood visiting, encouragement of fireside industries, weaving, spinning, basket making, Sunday school and temperance meetings.

In a beautiful valley at the Forks of the Troublesome Creek, 45 miles across the mountains and up narrow, rough streams, from the railroad, lies the village of Hindman, in Knott County, Ky., the most illiterate county in all the southern mountains. The main street winds along the Troublesome Creek, the church at one end and the school at the other. The valley is very narrow and the steep mountain sides go straight up from the creek. The school property consists of three acres of ground. (The men of the county paid \$700.00 for two acres of this land, and gave it as an inducement to have this school at Hindman.) a good convenient school building of five rooms, an artistic log workshop of two rooms, built by the pupils of the school; a log cabin settlement home of eighteen rooms (in process of construction) for the teachers and the boys and girls from the country, who are given a chance to work their way through school, at the same time receiving practical lessons in home making.—*Pamphlet*.

Authorized statements:

Pamphlets, printed from time to time.

Hindman School. The Kentucky White Ribbon. Published at Morehead, Ky., Vol. VII, No. 7 (October, 1904).

See also:

A New Departure in Social Settlements. By Miss Ellen C. Semple of Louisville, Ky. Ann. of Am. Acad. of Pol. and Soc. Sci., 15:301 (March, 1900). Social Settlements in the Mountains of Kentucky. The Morning Herald, Lexington, Ky., April 8, 1900.

Social Settlement and Education Work in the Kentucky Mountains. By Miss Henderson Daingerfield of Lexington, Ky. Journ. of Soc. Sci., 39:176 (1901).

Social Settlement Work in the Kentucky Mountains. Condensed from Miss Pettitt's report by Mary Anderson Hill. The Commons, 7:70 (May, 1902).

The Revival of Handicrafts in America. Max West (Hindman, p. 1585). Bulletin of the Bureau of Labor, No. 55, November, 1904.

## LOUISVILLE

### LOUISVILLE SETTLEMENT HOUSE

834 East Jefferson Street, Louisville, Ky. Telephone, 6557.

Founded, 1903, by Mrs. Grace Alexander, president local board of Home Missions of M. E. Church, South, "to reach and help in as many ways possible the congested East end tenement and factory population." Maintained by the Women's Board of Home Missions of the M. E. Church, South, which is composed of representatives from ten local churches.

Head resident, Mary M. Ogilvie.

Present number of residents, men 2, women 6, children 4, total 12. Number of non-resident workers, 45.

Character of work: Kindergarten, clubs for boys, girls and women, industrial and night schools, physical culture and chorus classes, district nursing, Sunday-school and other religious services. "The settlement house was opened October 18, 1903, and since then more than 1,000 persons have been enrolled in clubs, classes and religious services."

Authorized statement:

Report of Women's Home Missionary Society, M. E. Church, 1904, p. 50.

### NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE.

530 First Street, Louisville, Ky. (Former address, 324 East Jefferson Street.) Telephone, Cumberland, Main 736. Home 219.

Opened, October, 1897, by Mr. Archibald Hill, under private auspices, "to better the conditions of the neighborhood by studying the real needs and adapting the work



to meet these needs, by co-operating with all institutions in the neighborhood in building up their own work." Incorporated February, 1902. Maintained by subscriptions from citizens.

Head resident, M. Eleanor Tarrant. (Former head residents, Mr. Archibald A. Hill, Miss Mary D. Anderson, Miss Charlotte Kimball.)

Present number of residents, men 2, women 11, total 13. Average time in residence, 2 years. Number of non-resident workers, 45.

Character of work: Twenty-five clubs and classes, circulating library, gymnasium, billiards, baths, trained nurse, playground.

Authorized articles:

Annual reports, 1898, 1899, 1900.

See also:

Louisville Courier Journal, May 2, 1897.

Louisville Courier Journal, February 4, 1900.

## LOUISIANA

### NEW ORLEANS

#### KINGSLEY HOUSE.

1202 Annunciation Street, New Orleans, La. Telephone, 2124 W.

Opened, October 19, 1899, by Beverley E. Warner and Miss Katharine Hardy "to do somewhat to raise the standard of living in this particular neighborhood by standing shoulder to shoulder with our neighbors and by helping them to work upon the conditions that operate against right living."

Head resident, Eleanor McMain. Former head resident, Miss Katharine W. Hardy.)

Present number of residents, women 5. (All in residence for 5 years.) Number of non-resident workers, 25.

Authorized statements:

Year book, 1905.

Kingsley House. Eleanor McMain. Charities, 11:549-53 (December 5, 1903), III.

Social studies by residents:

Housing Conditions in Vicinity of Kingsley House. By Mr. J. Yowles (Tulane University).

Conflict of Civilization With Its Waste. By Beverley E. Warner, president of Kingsley House Association.

## MAINE

### LEWISTON

#### THE SOCIAL SETTLEMENT OF LEWISTON AND AUBURN.

144 Middle Street, Lewiston, Me. Telephone, 103-52. (Former addresses, Oxford Court, Railroad Alley.)

Founded, 1899, by Mrs. Etta Mitchell, Mrs. W. O. Newell, Mrs. Stephen Lee, Mr. J. W. Starbird and members of the Y. W. C. A., for "legitimate settlement work." Incorporated June 1, 1900. Maintained by memberships, voluntary contributions and entertainments.

Head resident, Miss Ella Clark Nutt. (Former head residents, Miss Sarah M. Storey, Miss Hattie Duran.)

Present number of residents, women 2. Number of non-resident workers, 15 to 20.

Character of work: Classes in sewing, cooking, good housekeeping, basket weaving, chair caning, clay modeling, music, social clubs, play hours.

There are nine nationalities in attendance. The settlement is not conducted only by college men, by professional men, by business men, but by all men. Its board of directors and advisers includes merchants, teachers, ministers, lawyers, editors—men of all shades of opinion as regards religion, business and politics, but all agreed on one point—that the work of the social settlement demands the co-operation of every citizen of the two cities.—*Year Book, 1902.*

Authorized statements:

Year Book, 1902, with articles by C. W. A. Veditz, head professor of sociology, Bates College, and by William T. Foster, professor of English, Bates College.

## PORTLAND

## THE PORTLAND FRATERNITY.

75 Spring Street, Portland, Me. (Previous address, 14 Free Street, Portland.)  
 Founded, 1871, by the Unitarian and Universalist churches, and maintained by local subscription.

Director, Miss Emily P. Baxter.

Present number of residents, 0. Number of non-resident workers, —.

Character of work: Sewing and cooking schools, kitchen garden, penny savings bank, gymnasium, clubs for girls, boys and young men.

Fraternity House has no resident workers and consequently has been unable to fulfill some of the larger civic duties of other settlements. None the less, along social and educational lines, Fraternity House does stand as a common meeting ground, where workers of different creeds and widely varying ideals and motives bring of their best to those who come to them.—*Report, 1903.*

See:

The Portland Fraternity, Report of Directors, 1903.

## MARYLAND

## BALTIMORE

## LAWRENCE HOUSE.

816 Lombard Street, Baltimore, Md. (Former address, 214 Parkin Street.) Telephone, Gilmor 2157.

Founded in 1893 by Rev. Edward A. Lawrence "to amuse and instruct the boys and girls in and around Parkin Street." Incorporated. Maintained by the Lawrence Memorial Association through annual subscriptions, special donations and entertainments.

Head resident, Alice Emily Robbins. (Former head resident, Miss Emma Salisbury.)

Present number of residents, women 8. Number of non-resident workers, 40.

"The settlement offers educational and industrial classes, as well as opportunities for recreation, to the people of Southwest Baltimore. There is a kindergarten, library and reading room and gymnasium."

As far as we are able to interpret neighborhood conditions, we should say that there was every opportunity here for social service. It is essentially an industrial neighborhood. There are many large establishments, the principal ones being the Baltimore & Ohio shops, on Pratt Street, and Bartlett & Hayward's Iron Foundry. People live in the neighborhood where they work, so that there is a settled population, and a real neighborhood feeling.—*Ann. Report, 1904.*

The institutional activities of the house, as interesting as they are in themselves, are, after all, but the means through which the real work is done. What we are trying to bring about is the social and moral betterment of the whole neighborhood, and this result can be obtained only through an intelligent understanding of neighborhood conditions, and a sympathetic study of personal character. The house, then, is not only a meeting place for clubs and classes, and a home for the residents, but it is a larger home for the people of the neighborhood. We hope it will be a center where people from all quarters of the city, regardless of creed or partisanship, may "meet, mingle and minister" for the common good.—*Booklet, "The Social Settlement and Lawrence House," 1904.*

Authorized statements:

Annual reports, 1896-1904.

Booklets: Lawrence House, 1903. The Social Settlement and Lawrence House, 1904.

See also:

Lawrence House, Baltimore. The Commons, 9:12 (December, 1904).

LOCUST POINT SOCIAL SETTLEMENT.

Locust Point Social Settlement, 1504 East Fort Avenue, Baltimore, Md. (Former address, 1409 Hull Street.)

Opened, April 2, 1896, under the leadership and inspiration of Mrs. J. S. Dinwoodie, with the assistance of a committee. Maintained by an association formed for its support.

Present head worker, Dr. J. E. Robbins, pro tem. (Previous head workers, Mrs. Dinwoodie, Mrs. Kate Gardner, Miss Maud Mowbray, Miss Lura T. Will, Mrs. Ringgold and Miss Anna C. Stover.)

Number of residents, 3 women. Number of non-resident workers, 16.

Character of work: Social and educational. There are self-governing clubs, drawing, sewing, singing, cooking, kitchen-garden classes, entertainments, loyal temperance legion, Sunday Bible class, kindergarten, mothers' meetings, library, home-visiting, etc.

Authorized accounts:

Circulars of March, 1897, April 1, 1898, and October 1, 1899.

Annual report for 1904.

MACCABEAN HOUSE AND HEBREW DAY NURSERY.

1204 East Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Md. (Former addresses, East Baltimore Street, Aisquith Street, and 1110 East Baltimore Street.)

Founded, 1896, by 50 members of an unincorporated society for boys' clubs and neighborhood work. Incorporated 1900. Maintained by subscription.

Head resident, Mrs. Rose Zella Lichtenstein.

Present number of residents, women 1.

\*ST. PAUL'S GUILD HOUSE.

539 Columbus Avenue, Baltimore, Md.

MASSACHUSETTS

CAMBRIDGE

MARGARET FULLER HOUSE.

(Y. W. C. A. BRANCH.)

71 Cherry Street, Cambridge, Mass. Telephone, 713-3.

Founded, May 23, 1902, by the Young Women's Christian Association "to help especially the young girls of the vicinity." Maintained by public subscription.

Head resident, Miss Carrie Louise Megraw. (Former head resident, Miss Emma E. Fiel.)

Present number of residents, women 2.

Character of work: Moral, mental and religious, rather than temporal aid, the motive.—Miss Megraw, head resident

\*THE PROSPECT UNION.

744 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, Mass.

Founded in January, 1891, by Rev. Robert E. Ely, Professor Francis G. Peabody of Harvard University, and a small group of Harvard students and workingmen, with a view of joining hands in mutual helpfulness and co-operation. Mr. Ely is head worker.

The promotion of brotherliness, especially between Harvard students and professors and the workingmen of Cambridge and elsewhere, is and has been from the beginning the aim of the Prospect Union. It combines features of social settlement and university extension work, and the four men residents upon the field clearly entitle it to status as a settlement. It differs from most settlements in being far more a men's and far less a children's work. Classes in elementary and advanced branches, lectures, concerts entertainments, art exhibitions, smoke-talks, all combine to the main end of the encouragement and cultivation of natural, self-respecting, personal contact between men of different classes, nationalities, temperaments and conditions in life. The building owned and occupied by the Union is the former city hall of Cambridge. The most conspicuous outgrowth

of the Union's work is the American Co-operative Union, devoted to the encouragement of co-operation upon the Rochdale plan. A co-operative printing and a distributive society center at the Union, and there also is published the American Co-operative News, the organ of the Co-operative Union.

See:

Files of the Prospect Union Review and Cambridge Magazine.

Prospect Union. Harvard's Evening College. Cambridge Chronicle, Feb. 3, 1894.

Prospect Union Bulletin, beginning October, 1897, and monthly.

The Prospect Union—its Aims and Work, a booklet, by Robert E. Ely. Published about December 1, 1897.

Prospect Union at Harvard. Rev. Louis F. Berry. Outlook, 63:691-3 (Nov. 18, 1899).

## BOSTON

### BEN ADHEM HOUSE

(SEE ROXBURY HOUSE.)

### CIVIC SERVICE HOUSE

112 Salem Street, Boston, Mass. Telephone, Richmond 739-4.

Founded October, 1901, by Mrs. Pauline Agassiz Shaw for "training in good citizenship and organizing for good government."

Director, Meyer Bloomfield.

Present number of residents, men 3, women 2, total 5. Number of non-resident workers, 20.

Character of work: Work with adult immigrants, in clubs, classes, lectures and civic committees. Jews, Italians, Poles and Irish are the constituency. Improvement clubs, educational classes for men and women, occasional concerts and recreational features, but these are subordinate to the effort for civic betterment. Children's work all done outside, in connection with the home and public institutions.—*Head Resident.*

See:

North End District is a Kindergarten of Americanism. (Civic Service House.)

Boston Sunday Journ., August 2, 1903.

### DENISON HOUSE

(BOSTON COLLEGE SETTLEMENT.)

91, 93 and 95 Tyler Street, Boston, Mass. Telephone, Oxford 502.

Opened, December 27, 1892, under auspices of the College Settlements Association. Named in honor of Edward Denison "for social and educational work and neighborhood co-operations for better conditions." Maintained by an appropriation from College Settlements Association, subscription from friends and board of residents.

Head worker, Miss Helena S. Dudley.

Number of residents, men 1, women 12, total 13. Several residents have been at Denison House from five to ten years. Number of non-resident workers, 50.

Character of the work: Social clubs, classes in cooking, sewing, sloyd, basketry, cobbling, Shakespeare, English, current events, travel, French, political economy, arithmetic, embroidery, etc.; station for modified milk; stamp savings; classes in Italian and English for foreigners.

Fully as important as the routine work which a Settlement carries on is the opportunity it offers to watch at close range the conditions that hamper the development, and to emphasize from time to time the most obvious and expedient points of attack in the campaign for social righteousness. An aroused public conscience is providing better houses, places of recreation, gymnasium, trade schools and libraries, and these are good; but these, as well as the neighborhood activities of the settlements are so inadequate that in making any report of settlement work it seems only honest to point out that however good may be clubs and classes for recreation and instruction, still they can exert slight influence in comparison with the total effect of the environment resulting from the conditions of a crowded city life and our present industrial system. We pursue the organized work of the house with no less vigor and enthusiasm, because we

realize its limitations. It cannot re-create the life of its neighborhood, but it offers to many individuals certain advantages of industrial and intellectual training and opportunities for wholesome amusement.—*Report of Head-worker, Denison House, in Report of College Settlement Association, 1903.*

The neighborhood of Denison House has undergone a gradual change in its nationality since the house was opened in 1892. Many American and Irish families have moved away; the more prosperous younger generation as they marry going to the suburbs, where pleasanter conditions can be had for the same money. In the places left vacant the newly arrived immigrant has settled, and we now have about us a number of Syrians, Greeks and Italians. The house is seeking means of meeting their need of learning the laws and customs of their adopted country. One is surprised to find such variety of social conditions among these people. While many are very poor and fall naturally into the ranks of unskilled labor, there are many others well born and educated, though poor, who seek here broader opportunities. These gain but a scant glimpse of the attractive side of American life, though they are quite able to appreciate it. They are often made to feel themselves unwelcome intruders by their neighbors in the tenement house quarter, for, besides the natural prejudice against foreigners, there is the justifiable objection to any people who, by accepting less than current wages, menace the American standard of living.—*Report of Head-worker, Denison House, in Rep't of College Settlement Ass., 1904.*

#### AUTHORIZED STATEMENTS:

- Annual Reports of the College Settlements Association.
- Circular concerning No. 91 Tyler Street, October, 1895.
- Circulars to Candidates for Residence, 1895, 1897.
- Pamphlet, describing work of Denison House. Illustrated. To be obtained from settlement, 1898.

#### SEE ALSO:

- New College Settlement. The Churchman, New York, November 26, 1892.
- Denison House. E. E. Brown. The Churchman, New York, March 10, 1894.
- Denison House. Christian Intelligencer, New York, August 15, 1894.
- Public Library Delivery and a Happy Place for Children. Boston Transcript, July 26, 1895.
- A Happy Place for Children. Boston Evening Transcript, August 9, 1895.
- Denison House. Kingsley House Record, Pittsburg, February, 1900.
- Denison House, Boston. Charities, XII, p. 197 (1904).

#### ARTICLES ABOUT THE SETTLEMENT BY RESIDENTS OR DIRECTORS:

- Six Months at Denison House. Caroline L. Williamson. Wellesley Magazine, February 9, 1895.
- Women's Work in Boston Settlements (Denison House). H. S. Dudley. Municipal Affairs, 2:493-6 (September, 1898).
- Denison House. Cornelia Warren. The Commons, 6:68 (March, 1902).
- The Denison Dramatic Club. Florence Converse. The Commons, 7:72 (July, 1902).
- The Boston Settlements and the Coal Distribution by a Denison House Resident. Boston Evening Transcript. See The Commons, 7:79 (February, 1903).
- Denison House (Notes). Elizabeth Mainwaring. The Commons, 8:81 (April, 1903).
- Denison House and the Italians. Vida D. Scudder. The Commons, 10:5, pp. 287-290 (May, 1905).

#### ARTICLES OR SOCIAL STUDIES BY RESIDENTS OR DIRECTORS:

- Relief Work carried on in the Wells Memorial Institute (under the management of Denison House, Boston) by Helena S. Dudley. American Academy of Political and Social Science, Philadelphia. Price, 25 cents.
- Settlement Co-operation in Vacation Schools. Mary H. Dana, chairman Vacation School Committee. The Commons, 8:88 (November, 1903).
- The Wellesley Alumnae as Social Servants. Katharine Coman. Reprint from Wellesley Magazine, November, 1904.

#### \*ELLIS MEMORIAL AND ELDRIDGE HOUSE

12 Carver Street, Boston, Mass.  
Head resident, Miss J. R. McCrady.

#### EPWORTH LEAGUE HOUSE

36 Hull Street, Boston, Mass. Telephone, 22138 Richmond.  
Opened, October, 1892, under the name "West End Settlement," at 1 Poplar Street; removed to 34 Hull Street in August, 1893. Absorbed the "Epworth League Settlement."

formerly at 18 Charter Street, and founded in 1892. (Former names, University Settlement and Epworth League House.) Special aim, "uplifting of the neighborhood." Maintained by Boston City Missionary Society.

Head resident, Helen Mabelle Newell. (Former head residents, James White, E. J. Helmas, Walter Morrill.)

Present number of residents, women 4. Number of non-resident workers, 29.

Character of work: Educational.

Authorized statements:

Reports from time to time in Our City. Published by the Boston Missionary and Church Extension Society.

See also:

Epworth League Settlemen in Boston. Dr. L. A. Banks. Epworth Herald, Chicago, February 25, 1893.

A League Opportunity. Rev. S. W. Taylor. Zion's Herald, Boston, December 28, 1893.

The Work at Home, Boston, October, 1894.

#### ELIZABETH PEABODY HOUSE.

87 Poplar Street, Boston, Mass. (Former address, 156 Chambers Street.) Telephone, Haymarket 1251-2.

Founded, April, 1896, by the friends of Elizabeth Palmer Peabody as a memorial to her. Incorporated April 22, 1896. The Elizabeth Peabody House is a home open to all who come within its influence and for those who live within its four walls. It aims to come in close contact, and be identified with every neighborhood interest that may affect the welfare of the people in the district in which we are living. In this way we hope to secure the best results that can come from the union of such principles as those of the kindergarten and the settlement.—*First Annual Report*.

Head resident, Caroline F. Brown. (Former head residents, Martha R. Spalding, Helen Wilson, Caroline M. Dresser.)

Number of non-resident workers, 45.

This settlement is pre-eminently a kindergarten settlement. It has also stamp savings, classes in French, history, sewing, wood-carving, basket-weaving, raffia, etc., civil government and law, American literature, embroidery, painting, dancing, and clubs for various ages, most of which have in connection educational features. There is also a reading-room and a Sunday class in ethics. The character of the neighborhood is almost entirely Jewish.

For another twelve months the residents of the House have been watching or rather living in the life of the neighborhood, and at the end of this third period in this place one hesitates to claim any accurate knowledge or to make a single prediction. The forces at work around us are too tremendous to be fully comprehended, the foreground so completely filled as to hide all else; and sometimes in the contemplation of much that is hideous and evil results seem too poor to justify effort. The Settlement as it is is an imperfect thing, limited and bound upon all sides. The exact lines of its development and its ultimate form no one can predict, but the sincere belief in that development is our present inspiration.—*Head Resident Report for 1903*.

Authorized articles:

Annual reports.

See also:

Elizabeth Peabody House, Boston. The Commons, Vol. IX, pp. 149 and 278 (1904); 10:3 (March, 1905).

#### FRANCES E. WILLARD SETTLEMENT.

(FORMER NAME, WILLARD Y SETTLEMENT.)

24 South Russell Street, Boston, Mass. (Former address, 11 Myrtle Street.) Telephone, 725-2 Haymarket. Summer house, Willard Y Rest (different places each year).

Founded by the Y. W. C. T. U., November 16, 1897, "to found a home for young working women earning very low salary and to work among the children of the neighborhood—especially to teach temperance when possible." Incorporated July 7, 1903. Maintained by voluntary contributions.

Head resident, Caroline M. Caswell.

Present number of residents, 5. Number of non-resident workers, 6.

Character of work: Kindergarten, temperance work, kitchen gardens, sewing, embroidery, manual training, physical culture, music and art classes, stamp savings, flower distribution, outings, mothers' meetings, playground, summer home.

Authorized statements:  
Annual reports.

\*GUILD OF ST. ELIZABETH.

572 Springfield Street, Boston, Mass.  
Founded, February, 1899, by Rev. Thomas I. Gasson, S. J.

Character of work: Branch of the public library, stamp savings society, sewing school, kindergarten, cooking course, clubs in embroidery, lace-making, painting, dramatics and literature, game clubs, distributing station for fruits and vegetables, mothers' meetings, play school, flower mission, hospital work, entertainments and picnics.

HALE HOUSE.

6 and 8 Garland Street, Boston, Mass. (Formerly at 2 Decatur Street.) Telephone, 848-2 Tremont. Summer house, Camp Hale on Squam Lake, Ashland, N. H.

Founded in November, 1895, by the Tolstoi Club, of which Dr. Edward Everett Hale was and is president, and named for him, "for social betterment, education in domestic science for girls and civic education for boys and young men." Incorporated November 29, 1897. Maintained by contributions and annual subscriptions.

Head resident, Miss A. Isabel Winslow. Former head residents, W. C. Green and Lincoln E. Brown.

Present number of residents, men 2, women 5, total 7.

Character of work: Besides the large number of the usual clubs and classes, the settlement maintains a public playground, a vacation school, the superintendence of which is undertaken by the head resident, co-operates with other settlements in supporting an employment bureau for women and girls, has the penny stamp savings bank with home collections, a regular series of entertainments, library, picture loan collection, cooking and sewing classes under experienced teachers, the Little Housekeepers' Club of forty members, gymnasium classes and summer work at Camp Hale.

Hale House is one of a system of agencies, which, so far as I can see, are meeting the great public necessities of the American cities as no other agencies do.—*Edward Everett Hale, in Annual Report, 1904.*

Authorized statements:  
Annual reports.

Hale House Log, first published in September, 1897.

See also:

Hale House Farm. G. W. Lee. *New England Magazine*, N. S., 28:241 (April, 1903).

Hale House, Boston. *The Commons*, IX, p. 148 (1904).

\*LINCOLN HOUSE.

116-122 Shawmut Avenue, Boston, Mass.

Founded in 1895, under private auspices, as the outcome of a boys' club which was established in 1888.

Director in charge, John D. Adams. (Former director, William A. Clarke.)

Number of residents, 0. Number of non-resident workers: 75 volunteers, 15 paid, total 90.

Lincoln House claims that it is no longer a settlement, because it has no resident workers, but its spirit is so essentially that of a true settlement and its work so helpful to many other settlements that it is included in this bibliography. Handicraft classes are the distinguishing feature of the work. There are eighteen distinct courses, representing an ascending scale of creative work, from the kindergarten up. There are fifty clubs and classes, with one thousand members. There is an employment bureau, a dispensary, vacation house work in the country and play classes in the summer.

**AUTHORIZED ARTICLES:**

Annual Bulletin, which is very full.  
 Lincoln House Review.  
 Lincoln House Monthly.

**SEE ALSO:**

Lincoln House. Kingsley House Record, Pittsburgh, March, 1900.  
 From Lincoln House, Boston, to Gordon House, New York. The Commons, 6:68 (March, 1902).  
 Report of Opening of New Building. The Commons, 9:7 (July, 1904).  
 The Neighborhood, A Record of Local Events and Aims. Printed and published by and for the members of Lincoln House at 80 Emerald Street, Boston, Mass. See The Commons, 9:1 (1904).  
 Lincoln House, Boston. The Commons, 9:328 (1904) and 10:1 (January, 1905).  
 Lincoln House, Boston. The Commons, 10:1 (January, 1905).

**STUDIES BY RESIDENTS:**

Social Work. Twelve Monographs. William A. Clark, editor. Published by Lincoln House, Boston. Subscriptions sent to Maurice M. Brent, 116-122 Shawmut Avenue, Boston, Mass. Ten cents a copy. Subjects: I, Games and Plays; II, Camps for Boys; III, Part I, School Yards; Part II, Play Rooms; IV, Vacation Schools; V, The Lincoln House Play-work System; VI, Boys' Clubs, Part I; VII, Boys' Clubs, Part II; VIII, Dramatics for Clubs and Settlements; IX, Men's Clubs; X, Nature Work in Clubs; XI, Venetian Iron Work for Clubs with Drawings.

**ROXBURY HOUSE.**

(FORMERLY BEN ADHEM HOUSE.)

Corner Dayton Avenue and Mall Streets, Boston, Mass. (Previous address, 24 Mall Street.) Telephone, Roxbury 749:7.

Founded, November 30, 1895, by Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Ashton and Mr. E. A. Pennock. Changed to Roxbury House in 1900 "for social and educational purposes." Incorporated June 11, 1900. Maintained by entertainments.

Head resident, Sarah Perry Browning. (Former head resident, Mr. W. H. Ashton.) Present number of residents, men 1, women 4, total 5. Number of non-resident workers, 60.

Character of work: Social and educational, including kindergarten, stamp savings, bank, library, sloyd, drawing, singing, sewing, darning and patching, embroidery, cooking, millinery, crocheting, stenography, dramatics, gymnastics, Shakespeare, lessons on piano, violin, guitar, tutoring in geometry, French and German, social clubs, clubs for reading and games, mothers's meetings, neighborhood parties, typewriting, cane-seating, basket-weaving, making of shirt-waists, baseball suits, rugs, etc.

We have contented ourselves with working out the problem of Roxbury House from the standpoint of the home.—*Report, 1902-3.*

Authorized statements:

Annual reports.

See also:

Work of Ben Adhem House. Helen L. Manning. Journal of Practical Metaphysics, Boston, November, 1896.

Roxbury House. By Sarah Perry Browning, resident director. The Commons, 8:81 (April, 1903).

**ST. ANNA'S HOUSE.**

(SEE ST. STEPHEN'S HOUSE.)

**ST. STEPHEN'S HOUSE.**

2 Decatur Street, Boston, Mass. Telephone, 395 Tremont. Women's house, St. Anna's House, 7 Florence Street. Sir Galahad Club House, 5 Garland Street.

Founded, 1897, by Rev. H. M. Torbert and Rt. Rev. C. H. Brent, D. D., under the auspices of the Boston Episcopal City Mission "to minister to the physical, mental and spiritual needs of the people about us in the loving spirit of Christian neighborliness." Maintained as part of the church's regular work.

Resident in charge, Rev. Thatcher Raymond Kimball.

Number of residents at St. Stephen's House, men 4. Number of residents at St. Anna's House, women 8.

Character of work: In addition to the large number of services, guilds and clubs carried on as part of the regular church work, there is a far-reaching neighborhood work for "Jews, Italians and others whom we cannot for evident reasons reach and influence by our religious efforts and yet for whose welfare we are certainly responsible, because they are our



neighbors." This takes the form of neighborhood parties, kindergarten, industrial classes, including sewing, cooking, clay modeling, wood carving, light gymnastics, game clubs, city history classes, which stimulate ideals of good citizenship, dispensary, modified milk station, fresh air outings. The wood and coal yard should also be mentioned, as well as the parochial conference of the Associated Charities and Welcome House, for friendless and homeless girls.

**Authorized statements:**

St. Stephen's Chronicle, published monthly (50 cents a year), especially the issue for October, 1904, Vol. III, No. 1.

**See also:**

Some pages in "A City Wilderness," edited by Robert A. Woods.

**Articles by residents:**

Everyman (to Settlement Audiences). By Rev. Thatcher R. Kimball. The Commons, 7:8 (March, 1903).

### SOCIAL SERVICE HOUSE.

37 North Bennett Street, Boston, Mass.

Founded, November 3, 1902, by Mrs. Quincy A. Shaw for home and neighborhood improvement. Maintained by Mrs. Quincy A. Shaw.

Head resident, Mrs. Zelda J. S. Brown.

Present number of residents, women 3. Number of non-resident workers, 15.

Character of work: Classes in housekeeping, sewing, knitting and singing for girls, a class in English for women and monthly parties for women, girls and boys. Baths for women and children are open Saturdays and evenings. The leaders of boys' clubs aim to teach a knowledge of the city and its government, hoping to open the eyes of the growing boy to the need for civic betterment. A stamp savings bank at the house and collecting in one of the candy factories encourage saving.—*Head Resident.*

### SOUTH END HOUSE.

(FORMERLY ANDOVER HOUSE.)

20 Union Park (headquarters and men's residence), Boston, Mass. (Former address, 6 Rollins Street.) Telephone, 368 Tremont. Women's residence, 43 East Canton Street (see below). South Bay Union, 640 Harrison Avenue. South End House Room Registry, 34 Rutland Square.

Founded 1891, by President William J. Tucker of Andover Theological Seminary "to advance in general the cause of social progress." Incorporated 1897. Maintained by the South End House Association, 400 members.

Head resident, Robert A. Woods.

Present number of residents, men 7, women 5, total 12. Average time in residence, nearly three years. Number of non-resident workers, 50.

### SOUTH END HOUSE WOMEN'S RESIDENCE.

43 East Canton Street, Boston, Mass.

Founded, January, 1900, by the South End House Association.

Head resident, Dr. Elizabeth B. Newman. (Former head resident, Miss Anne Withington.)

Number of residents, 5 women. Number of non-resident workers, 50 (total for settlement).

Character of work: Close-range effort within specific neighborhood limits through clubs, industrial classes, collection of savings in homes and factories, lectures, concerts, amateur dramatics, and, above all, informal though purposeful, neighborly intercourse. Centers of influence scattered at different points through the neighborhood; residence houses similar to other houses about them, with rooms used in ways of general hospitality, but not, as a rule, for regularly appointed gatherings; organized activities carried on in a larger building, centrally located and specially designed for the purpose; special care taken to recognize and elicit what is best in spontaneous social groupings in the neighborhood; endeavor to meet the problem of lodging house, as well as of tenement house, population; two of the centers are especially located for this purpose, and at these an increasing number of informal gatherings

are held; a boarding club and a room registry have been established; promotion of and participation in a variety of voluntary and municipal effort toward social improvement in the larger South End district and throughout the city; joint action, so far as possible, with trade union and political leaders; study of social conditions locally and throughout the city, in co-operation with several colleges, and publication of the more important results.—*Head Resident.*

There has never been a time when the different residents as individuals found themselves in a more natural and personal relation with the people of the neighborhood. The neighborhood acquaintance and influence of the settlement group has reached a point where, while leaving very much to be sought for, it still seems like a realization of many of the dreams of the early days of the house. There is in a gratifying degree that acceptance of the general scheme of neighborhood betterment as an established part of the neighborhood life, that interchange of visits back and forth, that ease and naturalness in joint effort between residents and neighbors, that fair assumption of appropriate responsibilities all around—which are the ultimate ends for which the house exists.—*Mr. Woods, in Thirteenth Annual Report.*

#### AUTHORIZED STATEMENTS:

The annual report is the only one.

#### SEE ALSO:

Circulars, bulletins and reports of the Andover House Association, and of the South End House, succeeding it.

Editorial. Christian Union, New York, February 11, 1893.

University Settlements, Andover House, Boston. *Lend a Hand*, 11:183 (1893).

Andover House of Boston. William J. Tucker. Scribner's, March, 1893.

South End House. *Lend a Hand*, 16:142 (February, 1896).

Robert A. Wood's Review of Settlement Achievements. *The Commons*, 6:57 (April, 1891.)

Review of Americans in Process. By Emily Greene Balch in *The Commons*, 7:8 (March, 1903).

For Americans in Process. South Bay Union, The New Neighborhood Town Hall of Boston (South End House). *Char.*, 10:10, p. 219 (March 7, 1903).

Americans in Process. Reviewed by E. F. Meade. *Ann. Am. Acad.*, 22:524-525 (November, 1903).

South End House, Boston. *The Commons*, 9:28 (1904); 10:4 (1905).

South End House Activities. *Charities*, 13:25 (March, 1905).

#### ARTICLES ABOUT SETTLEMENT BY RESIDENTS:

DOYAN, MABEL F.

The Lace Industry at South End House. *The Commons*, Vol. IX, p. 28 (1904).

PHELPS, ROSWELL F.

An Experiment in Industrial Democracy. *The Commons*, 10:2 (February, 1895).

WOODS, ROBERT A.

Andover House Association. *Andover Review*, January, 1892.

Andover House of Boston. *Charities Review*, 2:150 (January, 1893).

Andover House. *Advance*, Chicago, October 11, 1894.

South End House, Boston. *Kingsley House Record* (Pittsburg), April, 1900.

#### ARTICLES OR SOCIAL STUDIES BY RESIDENTS:

COLE, WILLIAM I.

The Public Charitable Institutions of Boston. A series in the *New England Magazine*, 1897-99.

Public Baths in Boston. A City Document. Boston: The Municipal Printing Office. 1899.

ESTABROOK, HAROLD K.

Some Slums in Boston. Pamphlet. Boston: Twentieth Century Club, 14 Ashburton Place. 1898.

SANBORN, ALVAN F.

Moody's Lodging House and Other Tenement Sketches. Boston: Copeland & Day. 1896.

WOODS, ROBERT A.

English Social Movements. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. London: Swan Sonnenschein & Co. 1891.

The Social Awakening in London; being Chapter I in "The Poor in Great Cities." New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1893.

The University Settlement Idea; being Chapter III in "Philanthropy and Social Progress." Boston: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. 1893.

The Republic of Letters. Pamphlet. Boston: Christian Social Union, 1 Joy Street. 1897.

- University Settlements; Their Point and Drift. Pamphlet. Reprinted from the Quarterly Journal of Economics, published for Harvard University. 1899.
- The Settlement State of Mind. Commons, June, 1899.
- Settlement Houses and City Politics. Municipal Affairs, 4:395 (June, 1900).
- The Social Settlement Movement After Sixteen Years. The Congregationalist (Boston), February 2, 1901. Illustrated. Reprinted in Congregational Handbook Series, under title, Social Settlements Up to Date. Address Pilgrim Press, 14 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.
- The Success of the Settlement as a Means of Improving the Neighborhood. (Reporters' Notes of an Address Before the Summer School of Philanthropy.) Charities, 9:9, pp. 225-229 (August 20, 1902).
- Notice and syllabus of lectures by, before West Side Neighborhood House, N. Y. Charities, Vol. X, pp. 272-273 (1902).
- Expenditures in Educational Philanthropy. Educ. R., 25:483-9 (May, 1903).
- Human Touch in Industry. Munsey M., 29:321-8 (June, 1903).
- Notes on the Italians in Boston. Char., 12:18 (May 7, 1904).
- By residents and associates of the South End House:
- Bulletins of the House:
- I. A Guide to Evening Classes in Boston. Compiled by William A. Clark. 1893.
  - II. The Unemployed in Boston. 1894.
  - III. University Settlements as Laboratories in Social Science. By Robert A. Woods. 1894.
  - IV. Report on Boston Evening Schools. By William A. Clark. 1894.
  - V. Two Studies Among Boys. By Alvan F. Sanborn. 1894.
  - VI. The Anatomy of a Tenement Street. By Alvan F. Sanborn. 1895.
  - VII. A Study of Beggars and Their Lodgings. By Alvan F. Sanborn. 1895.
  - VIII. A Study of Boston Evening Schools. By William A. Clark. 1896.
  - IX. "Country Week." By William I. Cole. 1896.
  - X. Italian Immigrants in Boston. By Frederick A. Bushee. 1897.
- District Studies:
- The City Wilderness. A Study of the South End. With chapters by Robert A. Woods, William I. Cole, Fred. E. Haynes, Ph. D., Frederick A. Bushee, Charles D. Underhill, M. D., and William A. Clark. Published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 1898.
- Americans in Process. A Study of the North and West Ends. With chapters by Robert A. Woods, William I. Cole, Frederick A. Bushee, Elizabeth Y. Rutan, Edward H. Chandler, Jessie Fremont Beale, Anne Withington, Caroline S. Atherton and Rufus E. Miles. Published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 1902.
- Fellowship Investigations:
- South End Factory Employes: Employment and Residence. By Roswell F. Phelps, holder of the South End House Fellowship at Harvard University. 1900-03.
- The Lodging House Population of Boston. By Albert B. Wolfe, holder of the South End House Fellowship at Harvard University. 1902-04. In preparation.

### TECH. HOUSE

138 Eustis Street, Boston (Roxbury), Mass. Telephone, 1088-3 Roxbury.

Founded 1903, "to bring students of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology into contact with workmen and their families, to bring them face to face with some of the city problems and show them how such problems are dealt with." Current expenses are met by residents. Rentals, etc., contributed by friends of the Institute.

Head resident, Kellogg Durland.

Present number of residents, men 7, number of non-resident workers 40.

Character of work: Tech. House is a social clearing house. It supplies other settlements and social agencies with workers. Tech. students, being largely engineers, they are well adapted for certain kinds of settlement work. They can work with their hands, therefore they are useful as teachers. The lives of many of them will be spent with working men, as foremen, masters, employers. Therefore they appreciate the value of having early natural, friendly relations with boys and men of the working class.—*Head Resident*.

#### Authorized statements:

Tech House. By Kellogg Durland. Boston Evening Transcript, January 2, 1904.

### YOUNG MEN'S HEBREW ASSOCIATION.

39 East Concord Street, Boston, Mass. Telephone, 21626 Tremont.

Founded 1888, "to afford social, intellectual and moral opportunities for young men."

Maintained by dues and donations.

Head resident, —.

Present number of residents, men 3. Non-resident workers, many committees.

Character of work: Concerts, lectures, debates, charitable work, dramatic club, students' help, recreation rooms.

### JAMAICA PLAIN

#### HELEN WELD HOUSE ASSOCIATION.

23 Carolina Avenue, Jamaica Plain, Mass. (Former address, Lamertine Street, Jamaica Plain.) Telephone, Jamaica 394-4.

Founded, October, 1897, by a group of women interested in philanthropic work "as a social center for neighborhood work." Incorporated April, 1902. Maintained by subscriptions and benefit entertainments.

Superintendent, Miss Sally Edwards Beck. (Former directors, Mr. and Mrs. William Locke.)

Number of residents, 0. Number of non-resident workers, 1 paid, 26 volunteers.

Character of work: Clubs of boys and girls, industrial work, social amusement, playground, penny savings, flower mission.

See:

Annual reports.

### MALDEN

#### STEPHEN DURKEE ARCHER HELPING HAND HOUSE.

179 Harvard Street, Malden, Mass.

Founded by Stella Archer Malloney, March 1, 1904, "to lead the people to a higher plane of living, spiritually, physically, mentally." Maintained as a private enterprise.

Head residents, Stella Archer Malloney and Capt. Alexander Malloney.

Present number of residents, men 1, women 1, total 2.

Character of work: Religious and educational. The Archer House maintains classes for youth and adults in various branches each afternoon and evening. There are a kindergarten and classes in English, writing, spelling, reading, physical culture, elocution, sewing, health cooking. There are Bible classes and gospel meetings.—*Head Resident.*

Authorized statements:

Archer's Helping Hand. By A. M. Malden Evening News, March 24, 1904.

A Self-Supporting Mission. By A. E. Place, in Atlantic Union Gleaner (South Lancaster, Mass.), August 3, 1904.

Articles by residents:

Religious Legislation. By Mrs. Stella Archer Malloney, in Sentinel of Christian Liberty (N. Y.), October, 1902, and the Citizen, Boston, Mass., April 5 and 12, 1902. (To be obtained from author.)

Mrs. Archer on Sunday Problems, in Boston Post, March 31, 1902.

The American Working Girl. By Mrs. Stella Archer. Boston Post, January 27, 1904.

Peril of Religious Teaching in the Public Schools, in Boston Citizen, October 22, 1904.

### SPRINGFIELD

#### \* FERRY STREET SETTLEMENT.

Address Miss Eleanor Townsley, 49 Chestnut Street, Springfield, Mass.

## MICHIGAN

### DETROIT

#### EAST SIDE SETTLEMENT.

(FORMERLY RUSSELL STREET SETTLEMENT.)

174 Rowena Street, Detroit, Mich. (The Berean Free Kindergarten was the forerunner of this settlement.) (Former addresses: Russell Street, near Livingstone Street, 739 Rivard Street.)

Founded, 1902, by the King's Daughters' Free Kindergarten Association. Later passed into hands of City Union of King's Daughters. "To lift by example and teaching the people among whom the settlement is (no denominationalism or special religious

teaching); to make a study of social conditions." Maintained by contributions from King's Daughters' Circles of the city, the Young People's Union of the Church of Our Father (Universalist) and others interested.

Head resident, Miss Agnes A. Inglis. (Former head residents, Miss Mary C. Hulbert.)

Present number of residents, women 2. Number of non-resident workers, 16.

#### FRANKLIN STREET SETTLEMENT.

(FORMERLY DETROIT DAY NURSERY AND KINDERGARTEN.)

519 Franklin Street, Detroit, Mich. Telephone, Main 1464. (Former address, Church Street, near Truth.) Playground, Franklin Street, between Chene Street and Joseph Campau Avenue.

Founded in 1881 by Mrs. C. C. Yeamans as a day nursery and kindergarten, developed into settlement in 1897, "to help our neighbors to become better citizens." Incorporated. Maintained by voluntary contributions.

Head resident, Margaret Stansbury.

Present number of residents, men 2, women 3, total 5. Number of non-resident workers, 25.

Character of work: Kindergarten, day nursery, woman's club, cooking, singing, music and dancing classes, dispensary, sewing school, manual training, boys' and girls' clubs, penny provident bank and library.

The nationality most largely represented in the neighborhood of the settlement is French-Canadian. Much of the poverty among these people is due to the fact that the introduction of iron vessels has hurt the trade of ship caulking, which many of the men were trained to. They do not readily adapt themselves to other work. A mistaken idea is common, that there is no great necessity in Detroit for such work as the settlement stands for. Of course, glaringly bad conditions do not exist here on such a scale as in the great cities, where any effort at improvement seems like a mere drop in the ocean. Nevertheless there is abundant opportunity for such effort here. Those active in the settlement work feel deeply the need of uplifting forces which exist, and are endeavoring to substitute for the evil influences of the saloon and uncleanly dwellings the good influences of healthful pastimes and such methods of cleanliness as can be made use of under existing conditions of housing. Perhaps through such effort the problem may be prevented from assuming larger proportions as the population increases.—*Head Resident Report, 1899.*

#### Authorized statements:

Reports published by Detroit Association of Charities, years 1897-1904.

Franklin Street Settlement. Description of the Work. Compiled by Head Worker. 1899.

#### See also:

Franklin Street Settlement. Chicago Commons, April, 1901.

#### Social studies by residents:

Juvenile Offenders in the City of Detroit. By R. A. Balt. Mich. Political Science Asso., September, 1903.

### GRAND RAPIDS

#### BISSELL HOUSE.

(FORMERLY FREE KINDERGARTEN CIRCLE.)

425 Ottawa Street, Grand Rapids, Mich. Telephone, City 2046; Bell, Main 1288.

(Former address, 397-440-442 Ottawa Street.)

Founded October 12, 1897, by Circle of King's Daughters as a gradual growth from kindergarten and day nursery. Incorporated October, 1904. Maintained by monthly subscriptions and occasional entertainments.

Head worker, Mrs. Mary Williams. (Former head resident, 1902-03, Miss Julia Billings.)

Present number of residents, men 1, women 4, children 1, total 6. Number of non-resident workers, 83.

Character of work: Social and educational.

#### Authorized statements:

Reports.

## MINNESOTA

## MINNEAPOLIS

## PILLSBURY HOUSE.

(FORMERLY BETHEL SETTLEMENT.)

1316 Second Street, South, Minneapolis, Minn.

Resident in charge, Miss Bertha Smith. (Former head resident, C. B. Guthrie.)  
Present number of residents, 5.

Character of work: Day nursery, kindergarten, woman's club, girls' clubs, with cooking, millinery, gymnasium, shirt-waist making, elocution, reading room, boys' club, with games, cane seating, sloyd and gymnasium, sewing school, summer outings and Sunday school.—*Report for 1902.*

Forty thousand dollars has been given toward the building fund by the Messrs. Pillsbury as a memorial to their parents. Twenty thousand more, raised by popular subscription will be set aside as an endowment for maintenance. In addition to the new building, it is planned to have a large playground, and gymnasium facilities.—*Co-operation, 5:18 (May 6, 1905).*

## UNITY HOUSE.

1616 Washington Avenue, North, Minneapolis, Minn. Telephone, M 1226, J 1.

Founded September 21, 1897, by an Association for Social Improvement for "general benevolent and educational work and social and moral reform." Incorporated October 29, 1901. Maintained by general subscription, largely from the Church of the Redeemer (Universalist), Minneapolis.

Head resident, Caroline Macomber Crosby. (Former head residents, Rev. Howard MacQueary, Mrs. Helen Page Bates, Miss Nettie E. Waite, Mrs. Susan E. Holbrook.)  
Present number of residents, women 2. Number of non-resident workers, 30.

Character of work: Kindergarten, day nursery, sewing classes, clubs, socials, penny provident fund, employment bureau.

The settlement is in the lumber mill district of Minneapolis, and in the midst of the saloon "patrol district," where drunkenness is common and there are few uplifting agencies.

See:

"The Social Settlement and the Labor Problem," Kingdom, Minneapolis, October 21, 1897.

Article:

The Social Settlement. By Howard MacQueary (Unity House Social Settlement).  
The Minn. Mag., 5:4 (January, 1899).

## ST. PAUL

## CHEERFUL HOME SETTLEMENT.

421 Jersey Street, St. Paul, Minn.

Organized in 1901 as a settlement from work started in 1886 by Miss Cornelia A. Collins. Incorporated. Large house and gymnasium given by Mr. Lorenzo Bull. Maintained by Cheerful House Association.

Head residents, Miss Clara L. Adams and Rev. P. H. Metcalf.

Present number of residents: men, 2; women, 3; children, 2; total, 7.

Character of work: Kindergarten, sewing, cooking and housekeeping classes, manual training, basket making, chair caning, gymnasium, classes and clubs.

Authorized statements:  
Annual reports.

## THE COMMONS.

(A TENEMENT SETTLEMENT.)

335 East Seventh Street, St. Paul, Minn. Telephone, M 2045, J 2. (Former address, 460 Jackson Street, St. Paul, Minn.) Branch: The Commons Annex, 379 East Eighth Street.

Founded May, 1896, by J. M. Hanson, "to provide a home for workingmen and women; to furnish them social and educational advantages on a self-supporting basis." Maintained by renting rooms in the tenement.

Head resident, Eleanor Hansen. (Former head resident, J. M. Hanson.)

Character of work: A tenement is leased and rented to working people. A common parlor, sitting room and reading room give opportunity for social intercourse. The tenants, with the assistance of friends, maintain a literary society, a debating club, a choral club, a dressmaking class and various other clubs and classes.—*Head resident.*

See:

Tenement House Settlement Work. By A. W. Gutridge. *Charities*, 9:7, p. 153 (August 16, 1902). *The Commons*, 7:73 (August, 1902).

#### NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE.

153-157 Robertson Street, St. Paul, Minn. Telephone, Main 826-L & Northwestern. (Former address, 185 East Indiana Avenue.)

Founded in 1900 by Reformed Jews as a social settlement, the nucleus being a sewing school, which had been organized some five years earlier. Incorporated. The aim was to form a social center for educational, moral and home improvement. Maintained by subscription and annual memberships. Made non-sectarian in 1904.

Head resident, Mrs. Margaret McKee Pentland. (Former head resident, Miss Edith Short.)

Present number of residents, 1 woman. Number non-resident workers, men 4, women 14, total 18.

Character of work: Sewing, night school, piano lessons, day nursery, visiting nurse, Sunday concerts, neighborhood parties, dancing school, neighborhood visiting, securing work for unemployed, mothers' club of sixteen members.

### MISSOURI

#### KANSAS CITY

##### FRANKLIN INSTITUTE AND SOCIAL SETTLEMENT. (FORMERLY SOUTH SIDE SOCIAL SETTLEMENT.)

1901 McGee Street, Kansas City, Mo. (Former address 216 East Nineteenth, a half block from present location.) Telephone, Home, Main 1936; Bell, Grand 1476

Founded May 1, 1901, by J. M. Hanson, "to supplement the crowded homes of the district with a social and educational center." Maintained "through the income from rented property, which has been leased." A five years' lease on 124 3-room flats, which are sub-rented, was taken. These are all on one block. The rest of the neighborhood is also densely settled. We have solicited funds to equip the shops and sustain the manual training work.—*Head Resident.*

Head resident, Joseph M. Hanson.

Present number of residents, men 3, women 2, children 1, total 6. Number of non-resident workers, 10.

Character of work: Industrial, social, educational.

Authorized statements: *The Spectator*, published monthly by the Institute.

See also:

Social Movement in Kansas City, Mo. By J. M. Hanson. *The Commons*, 7:72 (July, 1902).

South Side House (Kansas City) under management of Improved Dwellings Co. *Charities*, Vol. VII, p. 342.

#### ST. LOUIS

##### NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE.

(FORMERLY THE NORTH BROADWAY SOCIAL SETTLEMENT.)

1227-1229 North Broadway, St. Louis, Mo. (Former address 1225 North Broadway.) Founded May, 1902, as an outgrowth of clubs and classes established in 1896 by the education section of the Wednesday Club, "to teach higher standards of living, to provide wholesome recreation and to bring into closer relations the people of the surrounding district and those of other parts of the city." Maintained by voluntary contributions and by annual dues of the North Broadway Social Settlement Association.

Head resident, S. Bertha Carrington. (Former head residents, Mrs. J. W. Wallace, Mrs. Alexander Young and Mrs. Petrine Overland.)

Present number of residents, women 1. Number of non-resident workers, 35.

Character of work: Social and educational. The settlement does no distinctively religious work, but encourages the people of the neighborhood

in allegiance to their own churches. It is located in a community of factory workers and day laborers of various nationalities. The Ashley building, the largest tenement building in the city, is directly opposite. It is a district of great destitution.—*Geneva Crumb, Secretary.*

**Authorized statements:**

**Annual reports.**

Pamphlet, *The North Broadway Social Settlement.* By Prof. A. O. Lovejoy of Washington University. Published 1904.

**NORTH BROADWAY SOCIAL SETTLEMENT.**

(SEE NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE.)

**SLOAN MISSION.**

1202 South Seventh Street, St. Louis, Mo. Telephone, Main 4206 A (Bell).

Founded June, 1902, by the Woman's Board of City Missions, M. E. Church (South) of St. Louis, for "the physical, mental and moral betterment of the community in which it is located." Maintained by voluntary subscription.

Deaconess in charge, Miss Mattie M. Wright.

Present number of residents, women 3.

Character of work: A day nursery, kindergarten, sewing school, boys' and young people's clubs and mothers' meetings.

**Authorized statements:**

Eighteenth Annual Report of the Woman's Home Mission Society, M. E. Church (South), 1904, pp. 60-64. Published in Nashville, Tenn.

Articles in *Our Homes.* Published monthly by Miss Mary Helm, Nashville, Tenn.

Annual reports of Women's Board of City Missions, M. E. Church (South), St. Louis.

**ST. LOUIS SOCIAL SETTLEMENT.**

(SEE VICTOR STREET MISSION.)

**\* ST. STEPHEN'S HOUSE.**

Sixth and Rutger Streets, St. Louis, Mo.

Present number of residents, 5.

Head resident, Rev. H. W. Mizner.

**SOUTH SIDE SOCIAL SETTLEMENT.**

(SEE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.)

**VICTOR STREET MISSION.**

(FORMERLY WATT'S CHAPEL SOCIAL SETTLEMENT AND ST. LOUIS SOCIAL SETTLEMENT.)

Victor and Third Streets, St. Louis, Mo.

"This work is a continuation, under different ideals and management, of St. Louis Social Settlement, Second and Victor Streets, which was begun in 1895 and closed in 1900." Maintained since 1903 by First German Presbyterian Church.

Head resident, Erasmus McGinnis, M. D.

Present number of residents, men 3, women 2, children 2, total 7.

Character of work: Kindergarten, day nursery, Junior Christian Endeavor meetings, sewing school, Sunday school, Bible class, playground.

Our buildings are very poor, but a nice lot is now paid for and we expect a new suitable building next year and our prospects are very good.—*Dr. McGinnis.*

**Authorized statements:**

Report of Watts Chapel Social Settlement, 1900.

**WATT'S CHAPEL SOCIAL SETTLEMENT.**

(SEE VICTOR STREET MISSION.)

**WELFARE ASSOCIATION.**

1101 Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo. (Former address, 312 West Twelfth Street.)

Founded 1896, by J. Eads. How "to benefit the public." Incorporated 1899. Maintained by income from invested funds.



Head resident, Mrs. Ella Kelley. (Former head resident, J. W. Caldwell.)  
Present number of residents, men 2, women 1, total 3. Number of non-resident workers, 12.

Character of work: Educational, visiting, charity.

## NEBRASKA

### LINCOLN

#### COLLEGE SETTLEMENT.

(FORMERLY GRAHAM TAYLOR HOUSE.)

200 South Twentieth Street, Lincoln, Neb. (Former address, 945 North Eighth Street.) Telephone, 1150.

Founded February 1, 1896, by the faculty and students of the University of Nebraska, "to provide an opportunity for student effort for the good of those who have few social and educational opportunities." Maintained by small contributions from faculty and students, and citizens of Lincoln, and benefit entertainments by university people.

Head resident, Comadore E. Prevey. (Former head resident, O. L. Anderson.)

Present number of residents, men 3, women 1, total 4. Average time in residence, about one year. Number of non-resident workers, 20.

Character of work: Classes in woodwork, sewing, cooking, clubs for boys, girls and adults, game and reading rooms, entertainments, lectures, neighborhood calling, relief work, etc. This is the only settlement in Lincoln.—*Head Resident*, 1904.

See:

The work is continuously reported in the columns of *The Nebraskan*, published at the University, address, Lincoln, Neb. See especially articles of November 6, 1896; December 4, 1896; January 8, 1897, and February 6, 1897.

Article in *Sunday State Journal*, Lincoln, Neb., October 16, 1904.

GRAHAM TAYLOR HOUSE.

(SEE COLLEGE SETTLEMENT.)

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

### DANBURY

#### CHURCH SETTLEMENT - ASSOCIATION.

(FORMERLY EPISCOPAL MISSION HOUSE.)

Danbury, N. H.

Founded September, 1903, by Mrs. S. G. B. Nichols, Miss E. M. Slocum, Rev. William Stanley Emery and Christopher C. Thurber, for "the regeneration of degenerate and decadent sections of rural New Hampshire, and to supply the religious, social and physical needs of hundreds of isolated families in small rural hamlets." Incorporated November, 1903.

Head resident, Christopher Carson Thurber.

Number of residents, men 1, women 2, children 3 orphan boys, total 6. Number of non-resident workers, 4.

Character of the work: District housing (for miles around), model public school (ungraded), men's clubs, boys' clubs, boys' military company, young men's athletic club, classes for girls in sewing, basketry and cooking, women's guild for rug-making and sewing, night school in winter (the only school in town during the winter), religious services in settlement chapel, schoolhouse and remote homes, stereopticon service in lumber camps in northern New Hampshire, house to house visitations in some forty to fifty towns, lectures of all sorts, neighborhood socials, dances and Christmas festivals, and religious instruction of the young in remote and isolated regions.

The idea of a settlement house in a crowded section of some city has become familiar, but few persons realize that, in a thinly settled rural community, there may be as great a need of such a center of inspiration,

encouragement and help as a settlement house can give. As the act of incorporation allows an interest in sociological work in the whole state, it is the purpose of this association to know every one of its two hundred and thirty-four towns as thoroughly as possible and to act as a bureau of information for every town as to all the resources in the state which may be used for the betterment of a community.—*Pamphlet, entitled Church Settlement House, Danbury, N. H.*

## NEW JERSEY

### ENGLEWOOD

#### CIVIC LEAGUE NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE

32 Dean Street, Englewood, N. J.

President, Mrs. F. S. Bennett.

"There are no resident workers, but all the usual settlement work is done by non-resident volunteers."

See:

Settlement Work Among Colored People. Contributed by Caroline B. Chapin, of the Civic League, Englewood, N. J., *Am. Acad. of Pol. and Soc. Sci.*, 21:2 (March, 1903).

### JERSEY CITY

#### WHITTIER HOUSE

172 and 174 Grand Street, Jersey City, N. J. Telephone, 2684 Jersey City.

Opened, in the People's Palace, December 20, 1893; removed to present address May 14, 1894; incorporated, for the following purposes: (1) Through friendship, neighborliness and personal influence to promote in the community such a relation of fellowship and mutual helpfulness between people of different occupations and different opportunities as shall improve the physical, intellectual and moral welfare of the neighborhood. The means to this end shall include, in addition to the personal forces of friendship, the formation of such kindergartens, classes, clubs and societies as shall promote the social ideal. (2) To establish a house which shall serve as the residence for those actively engaged in the work of the settlement, as the center for advantageously studying the social problem at close range and out of personal experience; as the meeting place for clubs, classes, conferences and entertainments, and as the common meeting ground for the development and expression of the social, civic and moral spirit of the community. (3) To co-operate with churches, with educational, charitable and labor organizations and with other agencies organized for the improvement of social conditions. Maintained by voluntary contributions. There is a Whittier House Association, membership to which is \$5.00 yearly.

Head resident, Cornelia F. Bradford.

Present number of residents, men 2, women 6, total 8. Average time in residence, 3 years. Number of non-resident workers, 50.

Character of work: In addition to a large number of the more usual settlement activities along educational, industrial and social lines, Whittier House is notable for its co-operation with state and municipal authorities. As the city opens a night school, a kindergarten and dispensary, such work is discontinued at the settlement, for they would rather co-operate than compete with them. The Tenement House Protective League centralizes at Whittier House and the head resident is one of its members. Two of the inspectors of a tenement house commission were residents of the settlement. The State Consumers' League meets often at Whittier House and some of the residents are officers of the league. There is active co-operation in the interests of child labor and the Children's Protective League. The settlement has lately been appealed to for assistance in restricting the number of saloons in the neighborhood. The head worker is also represented on the State Board of Charities and Corrections.

There is now formed to work with us a neighborhood council composed of men in the neighborhood. It is made up of varying ages, denominations and occupations. It is for the purpose of helping in an intelligent and sympathetic manner the head worker and the house. It meets with the head worker once a month and will meet with the board of directors twice a

year. Being members of the neighborhood it can enter into the life of the neighborhood as men and as citizens, and thus work for the good of all concerned.—*Tenth Annual Report, 1903-'04.*

In the many-sidedness of settlement life lie its greatest potentialities. To the uninitiated it seems incomprehensible because of its naturalness, its simplicity, and its directness. We are convinced that we have gained as much, if not more than we have given, and that we have learned more than we have taught. We now know that there are other standards besides our own, and quite as good as our own to be considered—standards of justice and of morality, of kindness and of consideration. We have learned also that many things which we used to think were exceedingly proper and very necessary are of no consequence whatever, and we have come to enjoy a life without the trammels of too much conventionalism and are glad to know that often semblances are not realities.—*Head Resident in Eighth and Ninth Annual Reports, 1902, 1903.*

#### Authorized articles.

Reports and circulars. Apply at settlement.

Whittier House Review. For Jersey City's Social Uplift (Life at Whittier House).

Cornelia F. Bradford. Illustrated. The Commons, 10:2 (February, 1905).

#### See also:

A New Settlement Among the Poor. Outlook, New York, December, 1893.

An American Canning Town Settlement. Independent, London, January, 1894.

Whittier House in Jersey City. Christian City, New York, March, 1895.

Whittier House. Prospect Union Review, Cambridgeport, Mass., March 13, 1895.

Whittier House. Outlook, New York, May, 1895.

Whittier House. Outlook, 57:389 (October 9, 1897).

Anniversary of Whittier House. Outlook, 59:188 (May 21, 1898).

Women in New York Settlements, Whittier House, Mary A. Kingsbury. Munic. Aff., 2:458-462 (September, 1898).

Whittier House, Jersey City. The Commons, Vol. 9:10, p. 508 (October, 1904).

Settlement Workers and Their Work. By Mary B. Sayles. The Outlook, 78:5, pp. 304-311; (October 1, 1904). Illustrated.

Some Jersey Problems (Whittier House). Charities, Vol. XII, p. 543 (1904).

#### Social studies by residents:

Housing Conditions in Jersey City. By Mary B. Sayles, Fellow of the College Settlement Association at Whittier House. Supplement to the Am. Acad. of Political and Social Science, January, 1901. Printed in condensed form in Eighth and Ninth Annual Reports of Whittier House, 1902-1903. Also, The Commons, 7:75 (October, 1902).

## NEWARK

### NEWARK NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE.

(NEWARK SOCIAL SETTLEMENT ASSOCIATION.)

555 Market Street, Newark, N. J. Telephone, Newark 3585.

Founded January, 1905, "to establish neighborhood houses, conduct social research and act as a bureau of information." Maintained by private subscriptions.

Head resident, Royal Loren Melendy.

Present number of residents, men 1, women 1, children 1, total 3. Number of non-resident workers, 15.

The "Ironbound District" has been chosen for the first settlement partly because of its cosmopolitan nature and partly because it is the heart of the great factory district. In the section between Market and Ferry streets, from the Pennsylvania Railroad to Van Buren street, are the homes of two large colonies of "the strangers within our gates"—an Italian and a Slavic colony. In the latter colony are Poles, Lithuanians, Hungarians and a few hundred from the other Slavic peoples. Beyond Van Buren street, "Way Down Neck," and following the river, are the homes of thousands of German, Irish, English and American workmen and their families. The shopkeepers on the two main thoroughfares, Market and Ferry streets, are largely Jews and Germans. The houses in this section are representative of the various strata of society. Here are multitudes of tenements of the worst type, veritable cesspools of disease, into which are crowded the newly arrived, unskilled laborers, scores of small, neat houses owned by skilled laborers and a few houses of the well-to-do fami-

lies. The diversity of activities that the varied needs of this district require was an additional reason for its selection.—*A Prospectus, January, 1905.*

See:

Surveying an Untilled Field. R. F. Melendy. *The Commons*, 10:2 (February, 1905).

Newark Association. *Charities*, 14:2, p. 645 (April 8, 1905).

Articles or social studies by residents:

The Saloon in Chicago and Substitutes for the Saloon. By R. F. Melendy (while resident of Chicago Commons). *Amer. Journ. of Sociology*, November, 1900, and January, 1901.

## EAST ORANGE

### \*KING'S DAUGHTERS' SETTLEMENT.

45 South Maple Avenue, East Orange, N. J.

## ORANGE

### VISITING NURSES' SETTLEMENT.

24-28 Valley Street, Orange, N. J. Telephone, 158.

Founded September 1, 1899, by Margaret H. Pierson, "for visiting nursing among the poor." Maintained, two-thirds self-supporting through fees collected among patients able to pay, rent of rooms to graduate nurses, sale of surgical supplies, modified milk, etc.; one-third by gifts.

Head resident, Margaret M. Anderson. (Former head residents, Elizabeth O. Tappan, Louise Sullivan, Mary Wehrley, Sarah Coomber.)

Present number of residents, women 11. Average time in residence, 2 months. Number of non-resident workers, 10.

Character of work: Visiting, nursing, including supplies to sick, co-operation with fresh air work, representation on tuberculosis committee, representation on charities conference, domestic science taught to pupils of training schools, dispensary for modified milk.

See:

Nurses' Settlement, Orange. *Char.*, XII, p. 198 (1904).

## ORANGE VALLEY

### ORANGE VALLEY SOCIAL INSTITUTE.

35 Tompkins Street, Orange Valley, N. J. Telephone, 345.

Opened April 1, 1897, under the auspices of a committee of citizens of Orange, N. J.; now governed by a Board of Directors of the Settlement Association; "to provide educational and social opportunities for the people of the neighborhood. Maintained by private contributions.

Head resident, Adelaide Crommelin. (Former head residents, Bryant Venable, Charles H. Warren and Arthur Cleveland Hall.)

Present number of residents, women 3. Number of non-resident workers, 35.

Character of work: The work is social and educational. There are classes in sewing, basket-making, cooking and kitchen garden, a night school, a penny provident bank and library.

Orange Valley includes the manufacturing district of the Oranges. In it are about ten large hat and box factories, around which are gathered a dense population of operatives. The crowded condition of the homes and the small incomes of the workers make it impossible for these people to provide for themselves the recreative and social surroundings that are both pleasant and profitable. At present the saloon has alone taken advantage of the situation, and as a result there is much intemperance and consequent poverty of home comforts. Differing from most other settlements, it is unique in being located in a rural community, yet having the perplexing problems of city settlements.—*Head Worker.*

Authorized article:

Statement, March, 1899.

(Earlier reports not representative of present work.)

See also:

The Commons, Chicago, July, 1897.

Orange Valley Social Institute, Orange, N. J. Outlook, 57:1021 (December 25, 1897).

### PASSAIC

#### \* DUNDEE HOUSE

20 Second Street, Passaic, N. J.

Opened in January, 1897, by a committee of citizens, as a public enterprise, and the result of a citizens' meeting, with Mr. Alfred Murray as resident in charge.

### SUMMIT

#### NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE

511 Morris Avenue, N. Summit, N. J. (Former address, 553 Morris Avenue.)

Founded by members of the First Presbyterian Church, Summit. In autumn of 1900 mission was established, residence in 1901 in neighboring tenement. Now both are under one roof. It aims "to work out, if possible, Summit's immigration problem, represented in a small factory community on her outer limits." Incorporated March 30, 1903. Maintained by First Presbyterian Church largely, but undenominational.

Head resident, Miss Grace Elizabeth Paine.

Present number of residents, women 3. Number of non-resident workers, 35.

Character of work: Sunday services and Sunday-schools, kindergarten, night school, young women's clubs, girls' and boys' clubs, penny provident bank, entertainments and lectures.

The town of Summit, with its distinctively suburban characteristics, has on its northern outskirts a community that stands practically apart from the town life by reason of its industrial interests and large numbers of foreign residents. The silk mill, around which the neighborhood has grown, employs between five hundred and six hundred workers. Other industries attract several hundred more, who live in this immediate vicinity and on the opposite shores of the Passaic river. The majority of the population are Syrians, Armenians and Polish Jews. Other nationalities represented are Italians, Irish, Americans, Bohemians, Russians, Belgians, English and Turks. In a neighborhood made up of such diverse elements, we aim to provide a unifying interest which shall give to every child, at least, widening opportunities for training head, hand and spirit.—*Folder, Neighborhood House.*

Our problems are consequently different from those of the city settlement. Our limitations in population and area complicate some of our questions quite as much as they simplify others, where we have such widely differing nationalities to work with under one roof. The work is conducted upon a broadly Christian basis, but is undenominational. Our methods are those usual to settlements in organized and unorganized work. Our aim is to work with our neighbors for that social righteousness which shall make our part of town distinctly wholesome, helpful and lovely and its residents physically, morally and spiritually what they should be in a rural settlement.—*Head Resident.*

Authorized statements:

Two reports.

See also:

N. Y. Char. Rev., September, 1904.

Neighborhood House. The Commons, 10:5 (May, 1905).

Neighborhood House. Charities, 14:6 (May 6, 1905).

## NEW YORK

### ALBANY

#### A. C. A. SETTLEMENT.

288 Central Avenue, Albany, N. Y.

Secretary, Miss Emeline S. Bennett, 88 Lancaster Street, Albany, N. Y.

A member of the Eastern New York Association of Collegiate Alumnae rents an apartment and lives there with her mother. The A. C. A. rent of her the large front room, which is used for club purposes. We have been in this location a year and have signed a lease for another year. Our work is more or less an experiment, and perhaps does not deserve enrollment among the permanent settlements.—*Secretary.*

## BROOKLYN

### ASACOG HOUSE.

52 Sands Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. (Former addresses, 55 Hicks Street and 48 Willow Street.)

Founded 1896, by the Asacog Club of Brooklyn, for "the social and industrial betterment of the neighborhood." Maintained by membership dues in the Asacog Club.

Head resident, —. (Former head residents, Miss Leanora O'Reilly, Miss Sara Marsh, Miss E. R. Van Buskirk, Miss Carol S. Nye, Mrs. Fitzhugh Edwards.) President of the club, Miss Ethel Eames, 125 Remsen Street.

Present number of residents, men 1, women 2, total 3. Number of non-resident workers, 30.

Character of the work: Clubs and classes, library, penny provident bank, kindergarten, lecture course, sewing, manual training and cooking.

#### Authorized articles:

Year books of the Asacog Club of Brooklyn, 1898-99, 1899-1900.

All Sorts and Conditions of Girls. By Lillian W. Betts. The Outlook, March 31, 1900.

#### See also:

Asacog House. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 18th Annual Report, 1900, State of New York, Part II, p. 340-345.

New York Charities Directory, 1904, pp. 505 and 506.

## THE BROOKLYN ITALIAN SETTLEMENT.

(FORMERLY THE BROOKLYN ITALIAN MISSION SETTLEMENT.)

29 Front Street, New York (Brooklyn Borough), N. Y. Telephone, 2829 Main.

Founded April, 1901, by W. E. Davenport, who organized the Italian Settlement Society of Brooklyn, "for the moral and social advancement of the Italian residents." Incorporated. Maintained by membership fees and contributions from founders, members and fellows of the society above named and collections from various bodies.

Head resident, William E. Davenport.

Present number of residents, men 2. Average time in residence, 1 year. Number of non-resident workers, 8.

Character of work: Mainly educational, consisting of night school, finding employment, giving information on topics such as legal requirements for naturalization, securing passports, social meetings, summer excursions, etc.

#### Authorized statements:

Second Annual Report, 1903.

Third Annual Report, 1904.

#### See also:

N. Y. Charities Directory, 1904, p. 507.

#### Social studies by residents:

DAVENPORT, W. E.

The Italian Immigrant in the United States. The Outlook, January 3, 1903.

The Exodus of a Latin People. Charities, 12:18, pp. 463-467, May 7, 1904.

As special correspondent for N. Y. Evening Post and Brooklyn Daily Eagle, 1904, letters in latter paper in March and April, 1904.

The Beggar Man of Brooklyn Heights and the Chants. Printed to be sold for the benefit of the Settlement House, 29 Front Street. Price, \$0.25.

## \* CITY PARK BRANCH PARISH HOUSE.

209 Concord Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Parish assistant, Mrs. David M. Miller.

Character of work: Besides various church and religious services there are clubs for mothers, young women, boys, men, classes, sewing school, sick benefit fund, gymnasium, baths, industrial classes, kindergarten, clothing bureau, employment society, penny provident fund.

## \*THE FRIENDLY HOUSE ASSOCIATION.

226 Degraw Street.  
Founded 1902, "for the social and moral advancement of the residents of South Brooklyn."  
Head worker, Miss Emma L. Deeson.

Character of work: Boys' and girls' clubs, a library, penny provident fund, various classes.

See:

New York Charities Directory, 1904, p. 506.

THE GREENPOINT SETTLEMENT.  
(FORMERLY NEIGHBORHOOD SETTLEMENT.)

The Astral, 85 Java Street, Greenpoint, Brooklyn, N. Y. Telephone, 61 Greenpoint.  
Opened October, 1895, under the auspices of the Pratt Institute Neighborhood Association. Maintained by Neighborhood Association dues, annual contributions from the children of the late Charles Pratt and proceeds of annual fair held at Pratt Institute.  
Head resident, Laura A. Steele. (Former head resident, Mary W. Ovington.)  
Present number of residents, women 5. Average time in residence, 1½ years. Number of non-resident workers, 32.

Character of the work: The work is industrial, educational and social. Dressmaking, millinery, sewing, cooking and embroidery are taught by normal students from the domestic science and art departments of Pratt Institute. There is a music school, kindergarten, gymnasium clubs for girls and boys, young men and young women, social clubs, dancing and art classes and district nursing by a resident trained nurse.

Authorized statements:

The Pratt Institute Monthly, Brooklyn, N. Y., reports the work from month to month. Annual report in November issue.

First and second reports of the Pratt Neighborhood Association, pamphlets, obtainable through the settlement.

See also:

Women in New York Settlements. Mary A. Kingsbury. Municipal Affairs, 2:458-462 (September, 1898).

Improving Conditions in Old Greenpoint, Brooklyn. Condensed for Public Opinion, 26:142 (February 2, 1899), from New York Evening Post.

Bureau of Labor Statistics, 18th Annual Report, 1900, State of N. Y., Part II, pp. 359-364.

New York Charities Directory, 1904, p. 506.

Social studies by residents:

OVINGTON, M. W.

Penny Paper. Outlook, January 30, 1904.

STEELE, LAURA A.

Brooklyn Playgrounds. Woman's Municipal League Bulletin, 3:2 (September, 1904).

## \*JANE ADDAMS SETTLEMENT.

239 South Ninth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Founded 1902, "to promote the best interests of the community."

President, Miss Cecilia Möller.

Character of work: Kindergarten club for young working women, mothers', boys' and girls' classes in embroidery, physical culture, millinery, shirt waist making, cookery, elocution, singing and penny provident fund.

## LITTLE ITALY NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE.

98 Sackett Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. Tel. 687 S. Hamilton.

Founded October, 1904, by the Little Italy Neighborhood Association, for "neighborhood work among Italians."

Head resident, Florence L. Cross (from April 1, 1905). (Former head resident, Louise C. Bartholow.)

Present number of residents, women 3.

Character of work: Clubs and classes in usual manual lines, art classes, music school, visiting nurse (non-resident), dispensary.

See:

Notice in Charities, 12:29 (July 16, 1904).

Little Italy Neighborhood House, N. Y. The Commons, 10:1 (January, 1905).

**MAXWELL HOUSE.**  
(BROOKLYN GUILD.)

245 Concord Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. Telephone 3842-1 Main.  
Founded April 13, 1889, by the Brooklyn Guild of the Second Unitarian Church, Clinton and Congress Streets, "to establish one or more free kindergartens and to do such other friendly work as the means at its disposal may warrant." Incorporated April 12, 1890. Maintained by voluntary contributions, solicited by the trustees and friends.

Head resident, John Hildreth Chase. (Former head resident, Raymond V. Ingersoll.)  
Present number of residents, men 1, women 1. Number of non-resident workers, 25.

Character of work: Athletic, social, musical, dramatic, cooking, sewing, library, penny provident bank.

Authorized statements:

Annual reports, obtainable at the settlement. Report of 1903-04 contains a history of the settlement since its foundation.

See also:

N. Y. Charities Directory, 1904, p. 506.  
Char., 14:7 (May 13, 1905).

**NEIGHBORHOOD ASSOCIATION.**  
(SEE GREENPOINT SETTLEMENT.)

**RIDGEWOOD HOUSEHOLD CLUB.**

333 Bleeker Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. Telephone, 499 W. Bushwick.  
Founded February, 1900, by alumni of Packer, Adelphi, Berkley, Girls' High, Teachers' Training and P. S. 116, for "neighborhood betterment." Maintained by above associations.

Head resident, Sara Elvira Hodges. (Former head resident, Ethel R. Evana.) Present number of residents, women 2. Number of non-resident workers, 44.

Character of work: Industrial classes, kindergarten and self-governing clubs.

The Ridgewood Household Club is situated in one of the new but growing neighborhoods of Brooklyn. The vacant lots—unsightly but splendid playgrounds—are rapidly being covered with the two-family houses, which alone the new tenement house law makes profitable. There is a small colony of Italians a few blocks away, but aside from a sprinkling of Irish, Jews and Americans, the population immediately about the house is German. It is thrifty, industrious, practical, musical and sociable. It is perhaps not richer than other settlement neighborhoods, but rents are low, the standard of comfort is high, and the habit of saving almost universal. A neighborhood such as this naturally appreciates classes in sewing and cooking for the girls, and in even the simpler kinds of handicraft for its boys. Along these lines our work has mostly lain.—*Report of Head Resident, 1901-1902.*

Authorized statements:

Reports for 1901-1902 and 1903-1904.

See also:

N. Y. Char. Directory, 1904, p. 507.

**WILLOUGHBY HOUSE YOUNG WOMEN'S SETTLEMENT.**

95 Lawrence Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. (Former addresses, 359 Jay Street, 118 Lawrence Street, 110 Lawrence Street.)

Founded 1901, by a board of twenty-four young women of Brooklyn, "to promote the intellectual, physical, social and spiritual welfare of young women." Maintained by private subscription.

Head resident, Anna B. Van Nort. (Former head resident, Miss Lorraine Willets.)  
Present number of residents, women 2. Number of non-resident workers 53.

Character of work: Kindergarten, clubs and classes, neighborhood visiting.

Authorized statements:

Annual reports.



## BUFFALO

## GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHY.

Coöperation in Settlement Work in Buffalo, N. Y. Mrs. L. C. Bissell. St. Vincent de Paul Quarterly, November, 1901.  
Social Centers of Buffalo. Emily J. Holmes. The Commons, 7:71 (June, 1902).

## NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE.

480 Oak Street, corner Goodell Street, Buffalo, N. Y. (Former address, 92 Locust Street and 348 Hickory Street.) Telephone, Bell, Tupper 2772; Frontier, 26101.

Founded 1895, with the starting of a sewing school by members of Unitarian Church (Church of Our Father), to improve social conditions of neighborhood. Incorporated October 18, 1902. Maintained by members of Unitarian Church.

Head resident, Marion Otis Porter (Mrs. Melvin P.). (Former head resident, Miss Sarah L. Truscott.)

Present number of residents, men 1, women 3, children 1, total 5. Average time in residence, 1½ years. Number of non-resident workers, 45.

Character of the work: Afternoon and evening clubs and classes, gymnasium clubs, sewing school, dressmaking, kitchen garden, cooking, carpentry, women's clubs, library, savings bank, securing positions for a large number of women, girls and boys, picnics in summer.

The neighborhood, to which the settlement ministers, lies east of Oak street and is composed almost entirely of Germans, who represent nearly every type of industry and range from the very poor to those in moderate circumstances. Friendly relations have been established with the churches of the various denominations in the neighborhood and the settlement aims to co-operate with every other movement to improve local conditions.—*Head Resident.*

## Authorized statements:

Annual Report, 1905.

## Social studies by residents:

The Playground Movement. Report of New York State Conference of Charities, 1903.

Reports on Playgrounds in Buffalo. Buffalo Charity Organization, Report 1901-1904.

## REMINGTON GOSPEL SETTLEMENT.

150 Erie Street, Buffalo, N. Y. Telephone, Seneca 2087.

Founded October 1, 1898, by Mary E. Remington. "The aim was to clean up this old tenement house and give the people better accommodations. Then we formed classes for their education. When we took this building there were over one thousand people living here." Maintained: The tenements rent for enough to carry on the house, so that we have plenty of room for the work, free of rent, and then a great deal of our help is volunteer, so that our expense is small, and is met by a few interested ones. At the present time I have paid \$6,000 on the building and still owe \$4,000 on that and \$19,000 on the land. When this debt is paid the work will be self-supporting."—*Report, 1904.*

Head resident, Mary Elizabeth Remington.

Present number of residents, men 2, women 4, children 4, total 10. All in residence from start, six years previous.

Character of work: Sunday school of about seven hundred, manual training classes of all descriptions, classes for women and girls, such as cooking, sewing, knitting, basket weaving and social, kindergarten, nursery, penny savings, outings.

## Authorized articles:

Circular and annual reports, dated September 1, 1899.

Report, dated 1904.

## See:

The Remington Settlement, Buffalo; a Tenement Settlement. By Emma W. Rogers. Illustrated. Am. R. of R's., 25:53-8 (January, 1902).

## SOCIAL SERVICE SETTLEMENT.

307 Mortimer Street, Buffalo, N. Y. Telephone, 2441 Howard (Bell). Summer camp, Crystal Beach Camp, Cenedo (near Buffalo), N. Y.

Founded 1902, by Dr. Adèle A. Gleason, "to promote unity of spirit in neighbor-

hood, self-respect in every family, and to establish gardens for children and in tenements." Maintained at her own expense.

Head resident, Dr. Adèle A. Gleson.

Present number of residents, women 2. Number of non-resident workers, 5.

Character of work: Kindergarten, boys' club, with carpenter work, singing, gymnastics, library, penny savings bank, mothers' meetings, girls' choral club and dancing, visiting, games, singing school, sewing school, medical work, charity organization.

#### TRINITY HOUSE

(SEE WATSON HOUSE.)

#### WATSON HOUSE (TRINITY CHURCH SETTLEMENT).

(FORMERLY TRINITY HOUSE.)

280-282 Babcock Street, Buffalo, N. Y. Telephone, Howard 682 (Bell). (Former addresses, 140 Orlando Street and 258 Elk Street.

Founded January 1, 1896, by Trinity Church, as a social center, with one resident worker; became a settlement December 1, 1901. Maintained by Trinity Church Settlement Society subscriptions and appropriations from the vestry of the church.

Head resident, Alice Olivia Moore.

Present number of residents, men 1, women 4, total 5. Average time in residence, 2 years. Number of non-resident workers, 63.

Character of work: Social by game clubs, parties, dancing classes; educational by kindergarten, kitchen garden, sewing school, gymnasium; industrial by sloyd, bench work and basket weaving.

Authorized statements:

Trinity Church Year Books, 1901, 1903, 1904.

See:

Trinity House, Buffalo. Char., Vol. IX, p. 411 (1902).

Trinity House, Buffalo's New Settlement. The Commons, 6:68 (March, 1902).

#### WELCOME HALL.

404 Seneca Street, Buffalo, N. Y. (Former address, 307 Seneca Street.) Telephone (Bell) Howard 845 R. Frontier 1845. Summer house, 1902 and 1903, at Angola, N. Y.; 1904, at Port Colborne, Ontario, Canada.

Founded November, 1894, by the First Presbyterian Church of Buffalo, "for religious, charitable, social and educational work in a neglected neighborhood." Maintained by private subscriptions from the members of the First Presbyterian Church.

Head resident, Miss Louise Montgomery. (Former head residents, Miss Remington, Mr. Kelsey, Miss Campbell.)

Number of residents, men 2, women 6, total 8. Number of non-resident workers, 60.

Character of work: Religious services, kindergarten, library, industrial work for girls, classes for boys in carpentry, bent iron, printing, physical training, many clubs for men, women and children, relief work, summer outings, classes in English for Syrians.

The power of a settlement is not measured by the number of its activities, and every addition to the machinery of the work is a doubtful gain if the real purpose for which each organization exists is lost in the confusion of multiplied interests.—*Head Resident, Report 1900-1901.*

Authorized statements:

Annual reports.

See also:

Bureau of Labor Statistics, 18th Annual Report, 1900, State of New York, Part II.

Social Settlements, pp. 418-424.

Social studies by residents:

The Buffalo Newsboy and the Street Trades Bill. (Pamphlet.) Prepared for the Charity Organization Society of Buffalo in March, 1903, by Myron E. Adams of Welcome Hall, Buffalo, and H. Brewster Adams, of the University Settlement, New York City. Report of, Charities, 13:8 (November 19, 1904).

#### WESTMINSTER HOUSE.

424 Adams Street, Buffalo, N. Y., including 428 Adams Street and 421 Monroe Street. Telephone, Howard 4 (Bell), 465 (Frontier). Summer house, Westminster Camp, Fort Erie, Ontario, Canada (16,000 attendances last summer, ranging from a day to a week).

Founded September, 1894, by Rev. Samuel Van Vranken Holmes, pastor of Westminster Presbyterian Church, and with the coöperation of Westminster Club, an organization of men in the church, by whom it is directed and supported, "for neighborhood improvement, using settlement methods." Unincorporated, but the property is owned by the trustees of Westminster Church.

Head resident, Miss Emily S. Holmes.

Present number of residents, men 2, women 5, total 7. Average time in residence, 4½ years. Number of non-resident workers, 100.

Character of work: Kindergarten, kitchen garden, sewing school, diet kitchen, bank, baths, library, choral society, workroom, children's hour on Sunday, lectures, concerts, miscellaneous entertainments, four women's clubs, four boys' clubs, two mixed clubs, three classes in physical training, four classes in bench work, two classes in English, classes in whittling, chair-caning, millinery, dressmaking, cooking, civil service, and a men's clubhouse, open daily.

"Through the Woman's Club the playground movement was inaugurated in Buffalo. The bank has saved for the neighborhood in ten years over \$34,000."

Authorized statements:

Annual reports.

See also:

The Outlook, 56:420 (November 16, 1895).

Chicago Commons, June, 1896.

Buffalo Plan and Social Settlements. Ed. Hale Brush. Ind., 48:1001 (July 23, 1896).

The Ram's Horn, August 8, 1896.

The College Settlement News (Philadelphia), December, 1896.

The Outlook, 56:420 (June 12, 1897).

Westminster House. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 18th Annual Report, 1900, State of New York, Part II, pp. 412-418.

The Social Centers of Buffalo. Emily S. Holmes. The Commons, 7:71 (June, 1902).

Westminster House, Buffalo. The Commons, Vol. IX, p. 378 (1904).

#### \*ZION HOUSE.

456 Jefferson Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

### NEW YORK CITY

#### GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHY OF SETTLEMENTS IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Article in Lend a Hand, July, 1903.

List of N. Y. Settlements in Char. Rev., VII, pp. 698-700.

College Social and University Settlements in New York. Lillian W. Betts. The Outlook, 51:684 (1895).

Social Settlements in New York. Graham Taylor. The Commons, 2:5, p. 12 (September, 1897).

Union of East Side Settlements (N. Y.). William Adams Brown. Ind., 49:1691 (December 23, 1897).

Women in Settlement Work in New York. M. M. Kingsbury. Munic. Affairs, 2:458 (September, 1898).

Settlements in New York City. C. B. Todd. Gunton's Mag., 19:66 (August, 1900).

New York's Social Settlements. Gustavus Myera. The Pilgrim, 4:14 (January, 1902).

The Meaning of a "Settlement" (defined by Mr. Gordon). Charities, Vol. IX, p. 543 (1902).

Older Boys in the Settlement. J. K. Paulding. The Ethical Record, N. Y., May, 1902.

The Function of the Social Settlement. Synopsis of articles by M. K. Simkovitch. Homer Folks, E. J. Urwich, J. B. Reynolds. Charities, 8:22, pp. 481, 482 (May 31, 1902).

Ethical Aspects of Neighborhood Work. John L. Elliott. Ethical Record, N. Y., May, 1902.

Social Settlements and Charity Organization. Robert Hunter. Journ. Pol. Econ., 11:75 (December, 1902). Also a pamphlet reprint.

Church Federation and the Settlements. Lillian W. Betts. The Outlook, Jan., 1903.

Inter Settlement Track Athletic League. Charities, X, p. 273 (1903).

Inter Settlements Games and Debates. William A. Clark. The Commons, 7:8 (March, 1903).

The New York Settlement Summer Houses. The Commons, 8:84 (July, 1903).  
Settlement Workers and Their Work (Greenwich House, Alumnae Settlement,  
Nurses' Settlement). The Outlook, 78:5 (October 1, 1904). Ill.  
The Bohemian Women in New York. Dr. J. E. Robbins. Char., 13:10 (December  
3, 1904).

#### ALUMNAE HOUSE

(SEE NORMAL COLLEGE ALUMNAE HOUSE.)

#### \* THE ALFRED CORNING CLARK NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE

283 Rivington Street, New York, N. Y.  
Founded, January, 1899, by Mrs. Alfred Corning Clark as a memorial "to educate  
and train children of the neighborhood by kindergartens, clubs," etc.  
Manager, Mrs. S. D. Brewer.

See:

Neighborhood Settlement in Memory of A. C. Clark. Outlook, 61:182 (Jan. 2, 1899).  
Bureau of Labor Statistics. Eighteenth Annual Report, 1900, Part II, pp. 399-403.  
New York Charities Directory, 1904, p. 255.

#### AMITY HOUSE

312 West Fifty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y. Telephone, 3971 Columbus.  
Founded, November, 1896, by Mr. and Mrs. Williams and Mr. and Mrs. John W.  
Clark, with the sanction of the trustees of Amity Baptist Church in their parish house  
"as an auxiliary to Amity Baptist Church; to illustrate true Christian living and to  
work for the religious and social well-being of the neighborhood." Settlement unin-  
corporated. Maintained by Amity Baptist Church and by voluntary contributions.  
Head resident, Rev. Leighton Williams.  
Number of residents, men 2, women 12, child 1, total 15. Number of non-resident  
workers, 20.

Our work may be classified as (1) religious, including the various  
church services; (2) educational, including kindergarten, industrial school,  
evening classes, public lectures in Amity Hall under the board of educa-  
tion; (3) medical, including dispensary and nursing work; (4) social,  
including Workingmen's Institute, social clubs and entertainments; (5)  
relief work; (6) neighborhood work, including visitation and all work  
outside of the building, as well as promotion of neighborhood interests.—  
*Head Resident.*

#### AUTHORIZED STATEMENTS:

Reports of Amity Mission Conference.  
Reports of Conferences of the Brotherhood of the Kingdom.  
Amity (Church paper), obtained at Settlement, first number, October 19, 1898.  
Amity Baptist Church: Its Institutions and Missions. By John W. Clark (resident).  
The Open Church (April, 1897), 150 Fifth Avenue, New York.  
Year Book, 1905.

#### SEE ALSO:

Handbook of Sociological References for New York, various references. Tolman &  
Hall. Knickerbocker Press, New York, 1894.  
The Work of Amity Church. (Editorial.) The Outlook, December 18, 1897.  
References to, in Better New York and Social Progress. By Josiah Strong.  
Bureau of Labor Statistics. Eighteenth Annual Report, 1900, State of New York,  
Part II, pp. 365-368.  
New York Charities Directory, 1904, p. 255.

#### ARTICLES OR SOCIAL STUDIES BY RESIDENTS:

CLARKE, JOHN W.  
The American Dinner Pail Man. Article in Pilgrim, June, 1902, Battle Creek,  
Mich. Sundays in New York, two illustrated articles in The Sunday at Home,  
October, 1902, and February, 1903. Religious Tract Society, London.  
MCKEAN, MAY FIELD.  
Our Flower Work. "A Personal Letter about That Fruit." Deaconess' Home and  
Hospital. Deaconesses, Ancient and Modern. A Godly Christmas Party. A  
Deaconess Posey. A Deaconess Christmas.  
WILLIAMS, REV. LEIGHTON.  
The Baptist Position. The Kingdom of God and the Lives of Men. Program of  
Christianity. The Established Tendencies Toward Social Reform. Enlarged Church  
Work in Cities. Report on the State of Religion. Is the Existing Poverty Caused  
by Injustice? The Powers of the Kingdom.  
ZIEGELMEIER, ELIZABETH.  
One Day in a Deaconess' Life.

ARTICLES ON RELIGIOUS AND SOCIAL TOPICS BY NON-RESIDENT WORKERS AND THOSE ASSOCIATED IN SOME DEPARTMENTS OF THE WORK:

- CLARK, W. N., D. D.  
 Christian Union: The Relation of the Denomination to the Church Universal.  
 BATTEN, SAMUEL Z.  
 The Divine Meaning of the State. What Is the Kingdom of God?  
 PRABODY, REV. H. H., D. D.  
 Christian Union: The Relation of the Individual to His Denomination.  
 PUMPELLY, J. C.  
 Competition Versus Co-operation.  
 RAUSCHENBUSCH, WALTER.  
 The Brotherhood of the Kingdom.  
 The Kingdom of God.  
 SCHMIDT, NATHANIEL.  
 The Powers of the Age to Come.  
 WILLIAMS, MORNAY.  
 The Formation of Criminal Classes.  
 (All not otherwise indicated obtainable at Amity House.)

ARMITAGE HOUSE.

(SEE WEST SIDE NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE.)

THE BOYS' CLUB.

- 161 Avenue A, New York City, N. Y. (Former address, St. Mark's Place.) Telephone, 2042 Orchard. Summer house, William Carey Camp, Jamesport, L. I.  
 Founded 1876, "for recreation." Incorporated 1877. Maintained by voluntary contribution.  
 Head resident, Francis Hebard Tabor.  
 Present number of residents, men 2. Number of non-resident workers, 30.  
 Character of work: Recreation of all kinds.  
 Authorized statements:  
 Annual reports.  
 See also:  
 The Boys' Club Idea. Daniel T. Pierce. The World To-day, 8:4 (April, 1905).

CALVARY HOUSE.

- 335 East Twenty-second Street, New York, N. Y. Summer houses: Calvary Summer House, Carmel, Putnam County, N. Y.  
 Founded, January, 1898, by the Rev. J. Lewis Parks, S. T. D., "for parochial and neighborhood work." Maintained by Calvary Church.  
 Head resident, Miss Ethel Cushing.  
 Present number of residents, men 6, women 1, total 7. Number of non-resident workers, 15.  
 Character of work: Boys' and girls' clubs, bank, library, games, sewing, industrial.

Authorized statements:  
 See Calvary Parish Year-Book, published by the Parish in November, annually.

CATHOLIC BOYS' CLUB, No. 5.  
 (SEE PAULIST SOCIAL SETTLEMENT.)

CHRISTODORA HOUSE OF YOUNG WOMEN'S SETTLEMENT.

- 147 Avenue B, New York, N. Y. (Former address, 163 Avenue B.) Telephone, 1395 Orchard. Summer houses at Dalton, Mass., and Woodmont, Conn.  
 Founded, June 24, 1897, by Miss C. I. MacCall, for "the physical, social, intellectual and spiritual development of the people in the crowded portions of the city of New York and the training of women who shall be in residence in practical methods of settlement work." Incorporated July 29, 1897. Maintained by voluntary subscription.  
 Head resident, Miss C. I. MacCall.  
 Present number of residents, women 12. Average time in residence, four years.  
 Number of non-resident workers, 85.  
 Character of work: Educational and industrial classes, physical culture classes, social entertainments, religious meetings.  
 Authorized articles:  
 Annual reports and pamphlets.  
 The Christodora, a paper published monthly.  
 See also:  
 Christodora House. By Margaret E. Sangster. The Congregationalist, March 2, 1899.

Christodora House Settlement. Frieda E. Lippert. The Commons, 6:64 (November, 1901).  
 Christodora House. The Outlook, 68:660 (June 20, 1902).  
 Bureau of Labor Statistics. Eighteenth Annual Report, 1900, State of New York, Part II, pp. 388-391.  
 New York Charities Directory, 1904.

#### THE CHRYSTIE STREET HOUSE. (FORMERLY CHILDREN'S HOUSE.)

129 Chrystie Street, New York, N. Y. Telephone, 1725 Orchard.  
 Founded May 1, 1899. Incorporated April, 1905. Maintained by donations and subscriptions.

Head resident, Wallace Gillpatrick. Former head residents, David Willard and H. M. Favour.

Present number of residents, men 2. Number of non-resident workers, 12.

Character of work: Home for friendless boys and young men; the usual settlement work of clubs and classes.

See:

Bureau of Labor Statistics. Eighteenth Annual Report, 1900, State of New York, Part II, pp. 395-396.  
 New York Charities Directory, 1904.

#### \* CHURCH SETTLEMENT HOUSE

329 East Eighty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y. (Formerly at 520 East Eighty-third Street, later at 1556 Avenue A; removed to present address, 1897.)

Opened, May 3, 1894, under the auspices of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Redeemer, Rev. W. E. Johnson, rector.

See:

Annual report, 1896-1897.

The Church Settlement House of the Church of the Redeemer. Mary B. Sanford.

The Churchman, New York, March 23, 1895.

The Advent (apply at Settlement, 3 cents per copy), May, November and December, 1894; January, June, 1895.

New York's Social Settlements (Church Settlement). Lillian W. Betts. Outlook, 51:684 (April 27, 1895).

The Church Settlement House and Its Good Work. Harper's Bazaar, 29:300-1 (April 11, 1896).

The Church Settlement. Anson P. Atterbury. Open Church, 1:161 (October, 1897).

#### THE COLLEGE SETTLEMENT.

95 Rivington Street, New York, N. Y. Telephone, 1755 Orchard. Branch, 188 Ludlow Street. Gymnasium, 126-130 Orchard Street. Summer house, Ridge Farm, Mount Ivy, Rockland County, N. Y.

Founded, September 1, 1889, by Mrs. Charles B. Spahr (Miss Jean G. Fine) as head worker, under the auspices of a group of interested persons, with the purpose of "establishing a home in a neighborhood of working people in which educated women might live in order to furnish a common meeting ground for all classes for their mutual benefit and education." College Settlements' Association organized to support this and other settlements. Incorporated 1894. Maintained by yearly donations from College Settlements' Association and funds raised by local executive committee.

Head resident, Elizabeth Sprague Williams. (Former head residents, Mrs. Charles B. Spahr, née Jean G. Fine, Miss Fannie W. McLean, Dr. Jane E. Robbins, Mrs. V. G. Simkovitch, née Mary M. Kingsbury.)

Present number of residents, women 12. Average time in residence, 3 years. Number of non-resident workers, 60.

Character of work: Mainly social, carried on through a series of clubs for children, working boys and girls, young men and young women and older women. Educational work is done in the kindergarten, cooking school, sewing, manual training and art classes. The settlement co-operates with other agencies for social, civic and industrial betterment. The summer homes at Mt. Ivy and Camp Williams are important factors.

In the literature relating to settlement work the word neighborhood frequently occurs; the neighborhoods are described, the settlements work for and with their neighborhoods, they represent their neighborhoods in civic affairs, and so forth. It is therefore interesting to note after an existence of fifteen years what this word has come to mean to the college

settlement. The constant changing of the population has made impossible the intensive neighborhood work, which was perhaps the ideal of the first residents and their supporters. The settlement and the saloons have been the most permanent features on the street, for even the church next door has become a synagogue, and only one family remains of those known to the house in the same block fifteen years ago. The neighborhood of the settlement really extends from Brooklyn to the Bronx, for in those extremes of Greater New York many of its early friends are living. The fact that they continue their connection with the house and come long distances to their clubs with the greatest regularity shows that intensive work has been done with the individual, if not with the whole. It would be difficult enough to make an impression on a neighborhood as densely populated as the accompanying maps show this to be, where four years ago—and the population has been on the increase—there were over one thousand per acre in many blocks, and where in one near-by block there were nearly three thousand people; but when, in addition, this population is constantly changing, it is hopeless to attempt anything en masse. We are justly proud of the many homes scattered throughout Greater New York, where we always find a cordial welcome, and where higher standards of living may often be traced to the influence of the settlement club and its teachings. The change of scene and surroundings is broadening to the individual and to the club life, where, altered somewhat by the new environment, the old friends continue to come together. It is most helpful to the work of the house that the first German friends have continued to come to it, though now in a Jewish neighborhood, and have worked with the younger Jewish element in its common interests. Will it not perhaps do away with the scorn of the "dago" when the two together welcome the Italians to the benefits of the house as they come into the neighborhood in increasing numbers? This shifting and changing, adapting somewhat to the new, yet clinging to the old, has prevented the settlement from adopting any fixed policy, or showing any very definite results in the building up of any particular line of work. One needs to know the individuals to see their devotion to the house, their eagerness for club life, to be with them in times of joy or sorrow, to realize how much the settlement has done for them. Conditions have changed also in many other ways; much of the early educational work, for instance, is now being done by the board of education in the night schools and in the many lectures given in the free lecture courses. At the same time that regular class work in some branches has been dropped, in others it has been developed more thoroughly. One does not need to see their joy in the freedom of the open fields many times without being deeply impressed with the horror of the overcrowding in this part of the city and with the necessity for renewed effort to obtain more parks and playgrounds near at hand, besides access to nature's playground on the ocean beaches, and, better than all attempts to bring the country to them, to move them away from the city. These same old questions, with many others—increased school accommodations, cleaner streets, the conditions of the tenements, efforts at the amelioration of the lives of the shop and factory girls in movements like the Consumers' League, in the industrial training of the younger girls in the trade school—have occupied our attention, as in former years.—*Head Resident in Report of College Settlements' Association, 1904.*

The East Side has claimed Mount Ivy for its own, and our summer house has entertained more guests than ever before. More camps have been added for the young men and boys, and the farmhouses in the valley have been filled with boarders who could not be accommodated at the "big house." Gradually the simple life of a few young women devoting themselves to a group of twenty children has changed, and Ridge Farm has developed into a community life of young and old. The young men and women have been spending their vacation together for ten years, until they

have grown to seem like members of one large family. The home atmosphere is so apparent that the newcomers feel it, and enter into the spirit of the place at once.—*Elizabeth Robbins Chase, in C. S. A. Report, 1904.*

**Authorized articles:**

Annual reports.

**See also:**

A New Departure in Philanthropy. Vida D. Scudder. Christian Union, New York, May 10 and 17, 1888.

A Toynbee Hall Enterprise. The Churchman, New York, June 8, 1889.

University Settlement. Miss H. F. Freeman. Lend a Hand, 5:154 (March, 1890).

College Settlement. F. J. Dyer. Harper's Bazaar, May 31, 1890.

College Settlement. Hester D. Richardson. Lippincott's, Philadelphia, June, 1891.

College Settlement in New York. Frances J. Dyer. The Churchman, New York, June 11, 1892.

Editorial. Nation, New York, February 9, 1893.

Summer Outings for City Neighbors. The Churchman, New York, September 2, 1893.

The New York College Settlement. Carolyn Halsted. The Delineator, New York, July, 1895.

School Playgrounds in New York. Outlook, New York, August 31, 1895.

The New York College Settlement. See official publication, "Woman's Work and Status in Leading Countries," Washington, D. C.

New York's Social Settlements (College Settlement). Lillian W. Betts. Outlook, 51:684 (April 27, 1895).

Report, for 1896. Annals American Academy Political Science, 9:164-6 (Jan., 1897).

The New Social Science Put Into Practice. Harper's Bazaar, 30:1088 (Dec. 25, 1897).

College Settlement Extension in New York. (Condensed from New York Evening Post.) Public Opinion, 27:587 (November 9, 1899).

College Settlement Extension. Harper's Bazaar, 33:642 (July 7, 1900).

Social Settlements in New York City. Charles Burr Todd. Gunton's, 19:166-175 (August, 1900).

Notes on College Settlements (New York). Charities, VII, p. 565 (1901).

College Settlement in the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Eighteenth Annual Report, 1900, State of New York, Part II, pp. 290-300.

The College Settlement of New York. The Outlook, 69:348 (October 2, 1902).

Social Experiment. L. W. Betts. The Outlook, 72:641-8 (November 15, 1902).

The Summer Outing of the New York Settlements. Marion B. Doolittle. The Commons, 8:87 (October, 1903).

New York Charities Directory, 1904.

Ridge Farm, a Resort of the East Side. By L. M. A. Liggett. The Commons, 9:10 (October, 1904).

College Settlement. Charities, New York, XII, p. 197, 1904.

**Articles about the settlement by residents:**

Medical Women in Tenements. Dr. Mary B. Damon. The Literature of Philanthropy, Harper's. Price, \$1.

Tenement Neighborhood Idea. Mrs. Spahr and Miss McLean. Ibid.

New York College Settlement. Ada S. Woolfolk. Wellcley Magazine, April, 1894.

Women in New York Settlements. Mary H. Kingsbury. Municipal Affairs, 2:458-462 (September, 1898).

New York College Settlement. E. S. Williams. Harper's Bazaar, 33:152-155 (May 19, 1900).

Ridge Farm at Mount Ivy, New York. L. M. Ambler. The Commons, 6:66 (January, 1902).

Early Days at Rivington Street. Jean Fine Spahr, first head worker. The Commons, 7:70.

The Summer at the New York Settlement. Eliz. S. Williams. The Commons, 8:87 (October, 1903).

**Social studies and articles by residents:**

**EATON, ISABEL.**

Receipts and Expenditures of Certain Wage Earners in the Garment Trades. 1895.

**KINGSBURY, M. M.**

Women in Settlement Work in New York. Municipal Affairs, 2:458.

**THE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIAL SETTLEMENT SOCIETY IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.  
INCORPORATED 1902.**

(SEE GREENWICH HOUSE.)

President, Franklin W. Brush.

Treasurer, Meredith Hare, 40 Wall Street.

Secretary, Paul Kennaday, 26 Jones Street.

Director, Mary Kingsbury Simkovitch (Mrs. V. G.).



## DOE YE NEXTE THYNGE SOCIETY.

18 Leroy Street, New York City, N. Y. (Former address, Bible House.)

Founded, 1886, by Annette B. Boardman "to bring its members into close relationship with the families living in the block especially." Incorporated 1895. Maintained by subscriptions and voluntary contributions.

Head worker, Miss Clemence L. Boardman.

Head resident, Mrs. Mary M. Clothier.

Present number of residents, women 1, children 1, total 2. Number of non-resident workers, 30.

Character of work: Industrial employment in the form of a repair shop and sewing for women, clubs and classes for women, men, young girls and children, a people's league, a boot and coal club.

## DOWN TOWN ETHICAL SOCIETY.

300 Madison Street, New York, N. Y. (Former address, 310 Madison Street.)

Founded in 1898 by the young men of the East side "for the moral instruction of the young." Maintained by the Society for Ethical Culture and by members of society.

Head resident, Henry Moskowitz.

Present number of residents, men 3. Number of non-resident workers, 15.

Character of work: Both direct and indirect moral instruction, mainly through class and club work.

## EAST SIDE HOUSE OF THE HARLEM Y. W. C. A.

321 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, New York, N. Y.

Founded, October, 1901, by the managers of the Harlem Y. W. C. A. "to carry privileges enjoyed by West side young women, at the main building, to young women on the East side." Maintained by annual subscriptions from individuals.

Head resident, Miss Harriet W. Carter. (Former head residents, Miss Frances E. Field and Mrs. Inez Byers.)

Present number of residents, 5 women.

Character of work: Classes in dressmaking, sewing, hat-weaving, basketry, cooking, gymnastics, elocution, English branches, piano and Bible, and clubs of girls of varying ages.

Authorized statements:

Reports of the Harlem Y. W. C. A., 1903, 1904.

## EAST SIDE HOUSE.

540 Seventy-sixth Street, New York City, N. Y. Telephone, 2629-79. Summer camp, Lake Popolopen, Highland Falls, N. Y.

Founded, 1891, by the Church Club (Episcopal) "for the improvement of the social condition." Incorporated. Maintained by voluntary contributions.

Head resident, William Henry Kelly. (Former head residents, E. P. Wheeler, W. F. Brush, W. B. Holcombe and Clarence Gordon.)

Present number of residents, men 7, women 2, children 1, total 10. Average time in residence, about a year. Number of non-resident workers, 29.

Character of work: Day nursery, kindergarten, music school, afternoon clubs and classes for school children, social, literary, industrial and gymnastic, evening clubs and classes for adults, school extension work, civil service classes, concerts, lectures and dramatics throughout the season.

Objects: (1) To promote better understanding and social interchange between people, regardless of the circumstances in life; (2) to furnish opportunities and leadership for co-operation in educational and recreative advancements, and (3) to induce and conduct intelligent combination for the health, cleanliness and good order of the neighborhood.

Authorized statements:

Annual reports, issued January 1.

East Side Club reports, pamphlets and circulars, to be obtained at East Side House.

East Side House Bulletin, a bi-weekly leaflet.

New York's Social Settlements (East Side House). Lillian W. Betts. Outlook, 51:684 (April 27, 1895).

See also:

Bureau of Labor Statistics, 18th Annual Report, State of New York, Part II. Social Settlements, pp. 313-322.

The East Side House Settlement. The Commons, 6:68 (March, 1902).

East Side House Settlement. Vol. VIII, p. 237 (1902).

Opening of the New East Side House (Ill.) Charities, 10:14, pp. 331-332 (April 4, 1903).

New York Charities Directory, 1904.

East Side House, New York. Charities, Vol. XII, p. 196 (1904).

East Side House, New York. The Commons, 10:2, p. 122 (February, 1905).

Articles by residents or directors:

GORDON, CLARENCE.

The Relation of the Church to the Settlement. The Commons, November, 1897.

The Meaning of a Settlement. Char., IX., p. 543 (1902).

WHEELER, EVERETT P.

The Settlement in Its Relations to Organized Social Work. The Churchman, New York, August 12, 1893, and Outlook, February 10, 1894.

### THE EDUCATIONAL ALLIANCE.

(FORMERLY THE HEBREW INSTITUTE.)

197 East Broadway, New York, N. Y. Telephone, 1970 Orchard. Branch A, 624 Fifth Street; Branch B, 37 Montgomery Street, New York, N. Y. Alliance Camp, Cold Spring, N. Y. Girl's Summer Home, Shrewsbury, N. J.

Founded, 1892, by the Jews of New York City, "for the moral and intellectual improvement of the Jewish immigrants, inhabitants of the East side." Incorporated. Maintained by private contributions.

Head resident, David Blaustein, since July, 1898. (Former head resident, Isaac Spectorasky.)

Present number of residents, men 4, women 2, total 6. number of non-resident workers, 110 paid and 133 volunteers.

Character of work: Educational, social, moral and religious.

The alliance, then, is an institution for the Americanization of the foreigner. It offers opportunities to all classes of people of the neighborhood. It endeavors to give to the immigrant what has been denied to him in his native land. It is progressive in its spirit, and yet conservative; conservative and yet progressive. It speaks to the older generation of immigrants to consider the future, and addresses itself to the rising generation to have regard for the past. It, so to say, "reconciles the heart of the parent to the heart of the child." It stands as a mediator between the different classes of people of the neighborhood as well as the city at large. It is a common meeting ground of the rich as well as the poor, of the learned as well as those who have not had the advantages of an education, of the past and of the rising generation, of native Americans and of foreigners, of people representing the interest of capital and of those representing the interest of labor, and, as far as the population of the neighborhood makes it possible, of Jew and Gentile. In this way the institution, by its methods, brings about a better understanding, a better feeling, between the different classes, and, above all, makes the foreigner understand American institutions, makes him realize that liberty and law go together, that the rights of citizenship imply also duties, and that Americans are a nation governed by the people for the benefit of the people.—*From Oppression to Freedom, by David Blaustein. Reprint from Charities, April 4, 1903.*

Authorized statements:

Annual reports, 1893-1904.

Announcements, 1899-1904.

Occasional leaflets, explaining work of the alliance.

See also:

Neighborhood Work at Educational Alliance. Charities, XII, p. 287 (1904).

From Oppression to Freedom. David Blaustein. Ill. Charities, 10:14, pp. 337-343 (April 4, 1903).

### EPIPHANY CHAPEL, STANTON STREET.

(FORMERLY PRO-CATHEDRAL.)

130 Stanton Street, New York, N. Y. Telephone, 1654 Orchard. Branches, The Community House, 153 Essex Street.

Founded, 1890, by Charles James Wills, under the auspices of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew.

Head resident, W. Weir Gillia. (Former head residents, Charles James Wills, Rev. H. R. Hulso, Philip M. Kerridge and Rev. Robert Lewis Paddock.)

Present number of residents, men 1, women 2, total 3. Number of non-resident workers, 5.

Character of work: Church settlement work.

Authorized articles:

Year-Book, St. George's Chapel, 130 Stanton Street, New York City.

The Pro Cathedral Record, 130 Stanton Street, New York City.

Year-Book of Pro Cathedral, New York City, 1897, 1898.

### FRANK BOTTOME MEMORIAL.

(THE KING'S DAUGHTERS HOUSE IN HARLEM.)

216 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, New York, N. Y.

Founded, July 1, 1900, by St. Andrew's Circle of King's Daughters (Mrs. Francis Foster Bryan, leader), for "charitable and educational work among the poor of upper New York City." Incorporated March 25, 1901. Maintained by voluntary contributions.

Superintendent, Miss M. E. Coburn. (Former superintendent, Miss Jessie M. Hixon.)

Present number of residents, women 1 (trained nurse), who has been in the work 3 years. Number of non-resident workers, 6.

Character of work: Nursing, with free medical assistance; summer outings, kindergarten, sewing school, girls' club, boys' brigade, mothers' meetings, penny provident, library, monthly clothing sales.

See:

Informal Report of the Frank Bottome Memorial, January 1, 1903, to January 1, 1904.

### GORDON HOUSE.

353-355 Seventeenth Street, New York City, N. Y. (Former address, 282 Eighth Avenue.) Telephone, 1724-1725 Chelsea.

Founded, 1901, by Theodore G. White, Ph. D., "to establish a settlement house, with various opportunities, social, educational, athletic, for the men and boys of the West side." Maintained by fees and subscriptions, partly endowed.

Head resident, William A. Clark. (Former head resident, Theodore G. White.)

Present number of residents, men 5, women 1, children 1, total 7.

Character of work: At present the work is largely athletic in character, but we have plans on foot for classes and lectures. We have a building, erected in January, costing about \$130,000, with poolrooms, bowling alleys, clubrooms, large library, shops for handicrafts, assembly room, very large gymnasium, roof with 16-foot cage.—*Head Resident.*

See:

Gordon House Chronicle.

From Lincoln House, Boston, to Gordon House, New York. The Commons, 6:68 (March, 1902).

Gordon House. Charities, Vol. VIII, p. 166 (1902).

Inter-Settlement Games and Debates. The Commons, 7:8 (March, 1903).

The Boys' Club Idea. Daniel T. Pierce. The World To-day, 8:4 (April, 1905).

Social studies by residents:

CLARK, WILLIAM A.

Roots of Political Power and Education. In South End House Studies.

Lincoln House Play-Work System: Boys' Clubs, Games and Plays, Camps for Boys,

Schoolyards and Playrooms, Vacation Schools. Published by Lincoln House, Boston.

Lincoln House Bulletin.

Two Chapters, unsigned, in A City Wilderness, edited by South End House, Boston.

### GOSPEL SETTLEMENT.

211 Clinton Street, New York, N. Y. Telephone, 1146 Orchard.

Founded by Mrs. Sarah J. Bird in 1897, "as a preventive work—also constructive—aims at the upbuilding of character, to make home makers and citizens." Incorporated January 4, 1901. Maintained by voluntary gifts.

Head resident, Miss Harriet Irwin. (Former head resident, Miss N. Y. Malone.)

Present number of residents, men 2, women 6, total 8. (Head worker's 7th year, others average 2 years.) Number of non-resident workers, 2.

Character of work: To give spiritual, intellectual, moral and material aid, to be a neighborhood home, to exemplify its name by putting religious teaching within the reach of those who have it not.

## Authorized articles:

At the White Door. By Harriet Irwin, in *New York Tribune*, February 18, 1899.

A Life of Loyal Service. Article on settlement work. By Mrs. Sarah J. Bird, in *The Christian Herald*, December 6, 1899.

Women in Settlement Work. By Harriet Irwin. *New York Observer*, Jan. 25, 1900.

## See also:

*New Settlement in New York*. Outlook, 57:732 (November 20, 1897).

*New York Charities Directory*, 1904.

## Social studies by residents:

*New York Observer*, January 25, 1900.

*New York Evening Post*, October 10, 1902.

*The Kingdom*, San Francisco, October, 1902.

## GRACE CHURCH SETTLEMENT.

417 East Thirteenth Street, New York, N. Y. Telephone, 416 Orchard.

Opened, February 12, 1896, as an outreaching of the parish work of Grace Episcopal Church, by Rev. W. R. Huntington, D. D., rector. Rev. George H. Bottome is vicar. Maintained by Grace Church, partly by contributions from members of settlement, chapel members, dues, etc.

Number of residents, men 7, women 8, total 15.

A parish building, with all conveniences, containing a beautiful chapel, and quarters for the many activities of the settlement, gives a basis for the work, which Mr. Bottome outlines as (1) worship, (2) religious instruction for the young, (3) missions, (4) industrial education, (5) industrial employment, (6) care of sick and needy, (7) care of little children, (8) visitation of neighborhood, (9) visitation of prisons, (10) promotion of temperance, (11) fresh air work, (12) library and reading room, (13) parish societies. The distinctive work may be described as the union of definite parochial organization with unrestricted settlement work.

## Authorized statements:

Year-Book of Grace Parish, New York.

Grace Chapel "Chimes."

## See also:

Settlement Work of Grace Church. F. E. Winslow. *Charities Review*, 8:418-425 (November, 1898). III.

Bureau of Labor Statistics. Eighteenth Annual Report, 1900, State of New York, Part II, pp. 371-373.

*New York Charities Directory*, 1904, pp. 258 and 352.

## GREENWICH HOUSE.

26 Jones Street, New York, N. Y. Telephone, 5809 Spring.

Incorporated, May 26, 1902, by Felix Adler, Eugene A. Philbin, Jacob A. Riis, A. Fulton Cutting, Henry C. Potler, Carl Schurz and Mary Kingsbury Simkovitch, for the establishment and maintenance of a social settlement or social settlements in the city of New York, as centers for social, educational and civic improvements, to be carried on in conjunction and association with the people residing in the neighborhoods where such settlement or settlements may be situated."—*Extract from Certificate of Incorporation*. Maintained by the Corporation Social Settlement Society.

Head resident, Mary Kingsbury Simkovitch.

Present number of residents, men 6, women 9, children 2, total 17.

Character of work: (1) visiting, (2) neighborhood work, (3) clubs, classes, bank stations, library, (4) social investigation, (5) co-operation with other agencies, (6) local improvements.

It has been the avowed purpose of the Society from the start not to make of the home center a noisy clubhouse filled with various hybrid educational and social activities that will gradually drive out the simple home life, without which a settlement is devoid of that spirit that alone can render it permanently useful in the neighborhood as a stimulus toward generally improved conditions; for a settlement is primarily a stimulus and only secondarily an institution. Institutional features should be undertaken by a settlement only when it is impossible for the settlement to get anybody else to undertake them.—*Report, January, 1903*.

The essence of settlement work is freedom to meet a new opportunity, and this elasticity is difficult to combine with a highly developed institution.

This does not mean that institutional work has not its place and value in settlement activities, but it does mean that the institution ought never to get the chance to strangle the fresh opportunities which are constantly springing up from the social life of a neighborhood such as ours. The settlement is founded on a belief that the springs of beauty of character and of the best social development are to be found in the lives of our working people, and that, firm in that belief, it is our duty and privilege to work with them, so to change the outer conditions of their lives that those inner springs will have a chance to develop. That is what the civic side of the work means. The population of our neighborhood is heterogeneous; largely Irish-American, but increasingly Italian. There are Jewish shopkeepers on the main thoroughfares, and there is quite an admixture of Germans and French. There are also many colored people in our immediate neighborhood, for the most part highly respected and law-abiding citizens.—*Mrs. Simkovitch, in Second Annual Report, Oct., 1903.*

**Authorized statements:**

Reports: January, 1903; October, 1903; October, 1904.

Greenwich House. *Mrs. M. K. Simkovitch. The Commons, Vol. 10, No. 3 (March, 1905).*

**See also:**

The New Co-operative Settlement (Greenwich House). *The Commons, 7:73 (August, 1902).*

Greenwich House. *The Commons, 7:78 (January, 1903).*

Mass Meeting at Greenwich House (against amendment in Tenement House Law). *Charities, X, p. 165 (1903).*

Tenant's Manual (Greenwich House, New York). *Charities, XI, p. 4 (1903).*

New York Charities Directory, 1904, p. 258.

Greenwich House in Settlement Workers and Their Work. By Mary B. Saylea. *The Outlook, October 1, 1904, Vol. 78, No. 5.*

Greenwich House, New York. *The Commons, Vol. IX, p. 148 (1904).*

A French Play in New York (Greenwich House). *Charities, 13:25 (March 18, 1905).*

**Articles or social studies by residents:**

**DINWIDDIE, EMILY W.**

Tenant's Manual, 1903. A handbook of information for dwellers in tenement and apartment houses and for settlement and other workers. Greenwich House Publications, No. 1.

**SIMKOVITCH, MARY KINGSBURY.**

The head resident is New York editor of *The Commons*, in which various articles by residents of Greenwich House have appeared. See *Commons, Vol. IX, pp. 55, 92, 144, 193, 322, 406, 531, 574.*

The Relation of the Settlement to Women and Children. *Charities, June, 1898.*

Friendship and Politics. *Political Science Quarterly, 17:2, pp. 189-205 (June, 1902).*

The Settlement and the Public School. *The Commons, 8:82 (May, 1903).*

Playgrounds and Public Parks. *The Commons, 8:88 (November, 1903).*

The New York City Election. *The Commons, 8:89 (December, 1903).*

The Public School, Its Neighborhood Use. *The Commons, IX, p. 406 (Sept., 1904).*

Neighborhood Work. Settlement Ideals. *Charities, XII, p. 195 (1904).*

Standing Committee on Neighborhood Improvement (Report on National Conference of Charities). *Charities, XII, pp. 716, 717.*

### HAMILTON HOUSE.

15 Hamilton Street, New York, N. Y. (Former address, 32 Hamilton Street.)

Founded, 1901, by Mrs. John H. Denison "to keep the girls off the street." Incorporated June 17, 1902. Maintained by subscription.

Head resident, Miss Louise Worthington.

Number of residents, women 1. Number of non-resident workers, 9.

Character of work: Cooking, dressmaking classes, sewing, singing, carpentry, dances.

**See:**

Hamilton House. *Charities, Vol. IX, p. 146 (1902) and XII, p. 197 (1904).*

New York Charities Directory, 1904, p. 258.

### HARTLEY HOUSE.

413 West Forty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.

Opened, January, 1897, under the auspices of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, "to conduct neighborhood clubs and classes for social

and educational purposes; to provide opportunities for recreation; to aid in the study of social and industrial problems; to furnish, in reports and otherwise, such information and statement as may tend to promote the wider understanding of social conditions and social responsibilities or may tend to promote social justice; to aid in the development of good citizenship; to provide places of residence for men and women desirous of engaging in social work."—*Helen French Greene*. Incorporated April 21, 1903. Summer house, The Hartley House Farm, Convent, Morris Co., N. J.

Head resident, Helen French Greene.

Present number of residents, women 10. Average time in residence, 3 years. Number of non-resident workers, 40.

The special work of this settlement is that for the homes in its neighborhood. To this end, domestic economy, kitchen gardening, sewing, and, in general, "home-keeping," receive special attention. Cooking lessons in the tenements are a feature of this work. Forty thousand persons in twenty-three overcrowded blocks constitute the "parish" of this settlement. Hartley House has a branch of the Cooper Union Free Employment Bureau, public baths for women, library and reading room, and the usual club and class work.

**Authorized statements:**

Reports, 1897, 1898, 1900, 1901, 1902.

Articles in Hartley House News, and A. I. C. Reports.

Pamphlet: Hartley House and Its Relation to the Social Reform Movement. By J. G. Phelps Stokes, 1897. Address the settlement.

**See also:**

New York Times, illustrated weekly magazine number, June 27, 1897.

Hartley House, New York Charities Review, 6:380 (June, 1897).

Women in New York Settlements (Hartley House). Mary A. Kingsbury. Munic. Aff., 2:458-462 (September, 1898).

Hartley House. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Eighteenth Annual Report, 1900, State of New York, Part II, pp. 376-385.

Carpentry at Hartley House. Caroline L. Pratt. The Commons, 7:71 (June, 1902).

Hartley House. Charities, X, p. 603 (1903).

Articles and social studies by residents:

PIERCE, ELLA A.

The Hartley House Cook Book.

STEVENS, GEORGE A.

Hartley House. Report in the Eighteenth Annual Report of Bureau of Labor Statistics of the State of New York, 1900.

STOKES, J. G. PHELPS.

Hartley House and Its Relation to the Social Reform Movement. 1897 (out of print).

On the Relation of the Settlement Movement to the Evils of Poverty. Proceedings of the First New York State Conference of Charities and Correction. 1900.

Public Schools as Social Centers. The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, May, 1904.

"Ye Have the Poor Always with You." The Independent, September 9, 1904.

## HENRY STREET SETTLEMENT.

### (NURSES' SETTLEMENT.)

265 Henry Street, New York, N. Y. Branches: 299-301 Henry Street, 52 Henry Street, 9 Montgomery Street, 226 Henry Street and 312 East Seventy-eighth Street. Summer houses: The Rest and Riverholm, Grand View on Hudson, Montclair, N. J., and Lake Mohegan, N. Y. Telephone, 222 Orchard, 1939-79.

Founded by Miss Lillian D. Wald, 1892. Incorporated 1902, "for the usual settlement purposes, and also to establish a service of visiting nursing from the settlement." Maintained by fellowships, many gifts for special purposes, the household (board, servants, etc.) on co-operative plan.

Head resident, Lillian D. Wald.

Present number of residents, women 22. Number of non-resident workers, about 70.

Character of work: Clubs, manual training (carpentry, sewing, basketry), housekeeping (in model flat), dancing, literary, civic (movements for parks, schools, child-labor measures, trades unions, public inspection, professional nursing, kindergarten, child-study class, etc.), supervisor of public school nurses.

**Authorized articles:**

Frequent articles in American Journal of Nursing. Lippincott, Philadelphia.

Henry Street Settlement Journal.

The following residents have editorial positions:

Mrs. Florence Kelly, Assoc. Editor of Charities.

Miss L. L. Dock, Assoc. Editor American Journal of Nursing.  
Miss L. D. Wald, Assistant Editor American Journal of Nursing.

See also:

The Trained Nurse (Lakeside Publishing Company, New York), January, 1897.  
Women in New York Settlements (Nurses' Settlements). Mary A. Kingsbury.  
Municipal Affairs, 2:458-462 (September, 1898).  
Bureau of Labor Statistics, Eighteenth Annual Report, 1900, State of New York,  
Part II. Social Settlements, pp. 334-340.  
The Nurses' Settlement. The Commons, 6:68 (March, 1902).  
The Nurses' Settlement. Charities, VIII, p. 55 (1902); XII, p. 436 (1904).  
New York Charities Directory, 1904, pp. 258-259.  
Settlement Workers and Their Work. By Mary B. Sayles. The Outlook, October  
1, 1904, Vol. 78, No. 5.

Articles on settlement by residents:

DOCH, L. L.  
The Nurses' Settlement in New York City. The Nursing Record, London.  
School Nurse Experiment in New York. Am. Journ. of Nurs., Philadelphia, November,  
1902.  
FOOTE, SUSAN E.  
Manual Training in Settlements. The Commons, 7:71 (June, 1902).  
HITCHCOCK, J. ELIZABETH.  
Article in Altruist Inter Exchange, New York (March and April, 1897).  
WALD, L. D.  
The Nurses' Settlement. Am. Journ. of Nursing, 1:1 (October, 1900) and 2:8  
(May, 1902). III.

Articles or social studies by residents:

HITCHCOCK, JANE ELIZABETH.  
Five Hundred Cases of Pneumonia. American Journal of Nursing, December, 1902.  
KELLY, FLORENCE.  
Aims and Principles of the Consumer's League. Am. Journ. of Soc., November, 1899.  
Child Labor Legislation. Annals of Am. Acad. of Pol. and Soc. Sci., Vol. XX (July,  
1902), and Char., 10:3, pp. 67-69 January 17, 1903).  
Illiterate Children in the Great Industrial States. Charities, 10:14, pp. 355-357  
(April 4, 1903).  
Current Notes on Child Labor Laws. Charities, 10:18, pp. 450-453 (May 2, 1903).  
An Effective Child Labor Law. The Ann. of the Am. Acad. of Pol. and Soc. Sci.,  
21:3 (May, 1903).  
The Boy Destroying Trade. (The Glass Bottle Industry of New Jersey, Pennsylvania,  
Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.) Charities, 11:1 (July 4, 1903).  
The Travesty of Christmas. Charities, 11:23 (December 5, 1903).  
Report on the Use and Abuse of Factory Inspection. Charities, X, p. 493 (1903).  
Institution Factories. Charities, 12:9 (March 5, 1904).  
The Sordid Waste of Genius. Charities, 12:18 (May 17, 1904).  
Judge Lindsey's Report of Colorado Juvenile Court. The Commons, Vol. IX, p.  
562 (1904).  
Children and How Colorado Cares for Them. The Commons, Vol. IX, p. 562 (1904).  
Has Illinois the Best Laws in the Country for the Protection of Children? Am.  
Journ. of Soc., November, 1904.  
Wanted: One More Standing Committee. The Commons, Vol. IX, p. 477 (1904).  
Wanted: A Standing Committee on the Children Who Fail of Promotion in the  
Public Schools. The Commons, October, 1904.  
Some Ethical Gains Through Legislation. Macmillan, 1904, p. 200.  
ROGERS, LINA C.  
Medical Inspection in the Schools. Publication Association Report Bulletin, No. 2.  
WALD, LILLIAN D.  
Medical Inspection in Public Schools. Ann. of Am. Acad. of Pol. and Soc. Sci.,  
25:2, p. 88 (March, 1905).  
Undernourished School Children. Charities, 13:26 (March 25, 1905).

HUDSON GUILD.

252 and 234 West Twenty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y. Telephone. 1481 Chelsea.  
Founded, 1895, by J. L. Elliott "to teach the ethics of social organization."  
Incorporated 1897. Maintained by subscriptions and donations from Young Men's Union of  
Society of Ethical Culture.

Head resident, John Lovejoy Elliott, Ph. D.

Present number of workers, 8 residing in neighborhood, not in one settlement house.

Character of work: Kindergarten, many clubs, classes in gymnastics  
and dancing, embroidery, basketry, drawing, sewing, crocheting, raffia,  
literature, arithmetic, bookkeeping, mechanical drawing, penmanship, car-  
pentry, a library with a circulation in 1903 of 10,005 volumes, gymnasium  
with baths, summer outings.

The Hudson Guild stands for better education, more happiness, better

morals, individual and social. The aim throughout is to have the people in the immediate neighborhood assume the responsibilities of administration. The Hudson Guild is steadily becoming a self-governing neighborhood house. —*Head Resident.*

**Authorized statements:**

Pamphlets, to be obtained from John Lovejoy Elliott, 234 West Twenty-sixth Street. See also:

Democracy and Neighborhood Work. John E. Elliott. Charities, XII, p. 543 (1904).

**JACOB A. RIIS NEIGHBORHOOD SETTLEMENT.**

(FORMERLY TENEMENT HOUSE CHAPTER OF KING'S DAUGHTERS AND THE KING'S DAUGHTERS' SETTLEMENT.)

48 and 50 Henry Street, New York, N. Y. (Former addresses, 91 and 77 Madison Street.) Summer house, Jacob A. Riis Fresh Air Home, Twin Island, City Island P. O., N. Y. Telephone, 34 Orchard.

Founded, in 1890, by Jacob A. Riis, "in co-operation with existing agencies to visit, comfort and relieve the sick and needy, to instruct them and to better their condition spiritually and physically." Incorporated as the King's Daughters' Settlement in 1894. Name changed to Jacob A. Riis Settlement in 1902. Maintained by voluntary contributions, subscribers and members' dues and receipts from class and club dues.

Head worker, Miss Charlotte A. Waterbury. (Former head workers, Jennie Dewey Heath and Alice C. Mayer.)

Number of residents, 0. Number of non-resident workers, 51.

Character of work: "Friendly work in the home, supplemented by educational and social work in the settlement." There are many clubs for children, women and men, kindergarten, mothers' meetings, kitchen-gardening, playground, clothing bureau, free baths, library, fresh air home, etc.

It is the fourteen hundred different men, women and children who every week use the house from one to half a dozen times, and the thousand or more other members of their families upon whom it indirectly radiates good neighborhood cheer and service, who are the Settlement.—*Pamphlet, The Jacob A. Riis Neighborhood Settlement, 1902.*

**Authorized statements:**

Reports and pamphlet issued by settlement. See especially that of 1902.

**See also:**

Bureau of Labor Statistics. Eighteenth Annual Report, 1900, State of New York, Part II, pp. 326-329.

Charities Directory, 1904, p. 259.

Jacob A. Riis Neighborhood Settlement. Jacob A. Riis. The Outlook, 78:11 (November 12, 1904).

**Articles or social studies by residents or directors:**

Riis, Jacob A.

How the Other Half Lives. (Ill.) Scribner's, New York, 1892.

Children of the Poor. (Ill.) Scribner's, New York, 1893. \$2.50.

A Ten-Year War. Houghton & Mifflin, Boston, 1900.

The Making of an American. Macmillan, New York, 1901. \$2.00.

The Battle With the Slum. The Churchman, October 12, 1901.

Silhouettes from the Slums. Current Literature, New York, November, 1902.

A Burglar's Story. Charities, 12:4 (July 25, 1903).

The Island Playgrounds of the Future. Charities, XI, p. 205 (1903).

The Case of the House of Refuge. Char., 11:1 (July 4, 1903).

The Housing Problem Facing Congress. 12:6 (February 6, 1904).

**MADISON SQUARE CHURCH HOUSE.**

432 to 436 Third Avenue, New York, N. Y. Summer house, "The Homestead," Fort Montgomery, N. Y.

Founded, 1886, by the Madison Square Church (Presbyterian): "for conversion of men and women to Christ by personal work through the Gospel of Jesus Christ." House is unsectarian. Maintained by Madison Square Church.

Head resident, Miss E. L. Haines. Rev. Lee W. Beattie, superintendent.

Present number of residents, 4. Number of non-resident workers, 50 to 60.

Character of work: "Gospel, philanthropy, nursing, medical attendance, relief, gymnasium, cooking, millinery, dressmaking, lacemaking, classes, socials, entertainments, concerts, popular lectures."

**See:**

Madison Square Church House. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Eighteenth Annual Report, 1900, State of New York, Part II, pp. 406-409.



## MUSIC SCHOOL SETTLEMENT.

53 and 55 Third Street, New York, N. Y. (Former addresses, 96 Rivington Street, 91 Rivington Street, 142 Orchard Street.) Telephone, 3103 Orchard.

The Music School Settlement started in 1894 as a small class of children who wished good musical instruction, but were unable to get it at a reasonable rate. Miss Emilie Wagner instructed this class. The demand was so great that more teachers were needed and on May 3, 1903, the music school was incorporated as a settlement.—*Head Resident.*

Head resident, Miss Virginia Winea. (Former head residents, Miss Emilie Wagner, Miss Bertha Montague, Miss Louise Lockwood.)

Present number of residents, women 3, children 1, total 4. Number of non-resident workers, 30.

Character of work: To give good music and music lessons to those who crave it, and who are unable to pay the usual rates; to train those who are sufficiently talented to be music teachers, providing they show facility for teaching, and to make a social center for the neighborhood and the families of those receiving instruction.—*Head Resident.*

## Authorized statements:

Annual reports, 1902-1903; 1903-1904.

## See also:

Art Brought Into the Lives of Wage Earners (New York Music School Settlement). By Richard Watson Gilder. *Charities*, 13:19 (February 4, 1905).

## NORMAL COLLEGE ALUMNÆ SETTLEMENT.

446 East Seventy-second Street, New York, N. Y. Telephone, 2915, R 79.

Founded, 1894, by the Alumnae of Normal College. Maintained by annual subscriptions and donations.

Head resident, Mrs. Mary Anderson Hill. (Former head residents, Dr. Annie L. Langworthy, Miss Mary A. Wells, Miss Clara Byrnes and Dr. Jane E. Robbins.)

Present number of residents, men 1, women 8, children 1, total 10. Number of non-resident workers, 20 to 30.

Character of work: Kindergarten, clubs, classes. The neighborhood is Bohemian, and we do not reach adult men; there is a small club of mothers.—*Head Resident.*

## Authorized statements:

Annual Report of Normal College Alumnae Settlement, from 1897.

Annual Report of Normal College Alumnae Association.

Alumnae News, monthly. Associate Alumnae, Normal College, New York.

## See also:

Ethical Record, Vol. 1, No. 2, 669 Madison Avenue, New York.

Article by Clara Byrnes in special issue of Alumnae News, April, 1899.

Bureau of Labor Statistics, Eighteenth Annual Report, 1900, State of New York, Part II, pp. 307-313.

Alumnae Settlement House. The Commons, 6:68 (March, 1902).

New York Charities Directory, 1904, p. 259.

Settlement Workers and Their Work. By Mary B. Sayles. Outlook, October 1, 1904, Vol. 78, No. 5. pp. 304-311. III.

## Articles by residents:

ROBBINS, DR. J. E.

Chautauqua's Social Settlement Work. The Commons, 7:73 (August, 1902).

The Bohemian Women in New York. Char., 13:10 (December 3, 1904).

What a Boys' Club Teaches. The Commons, Vol. IX, p. 274 (1904).

## \*PARRY SETTLEMENT.

(CO-OPERATES WITH MADISON SQUARE CHURCH HOUSE.)

249 East Thirty-second Street, New York, N. Y.

Head resident, Dr. Angenette Parry.

## See:

Bureau of Labor Statistics, Eighteenth Annual Report, 1900, State of New York, Part II, pp. 406 and 407.

## \*PAULIST SOCIAL SETTLEMENT.

(CATHOLIC BOYS' CLUB No. 5.)

915 Tenth Avenue (Corner Fifty-ninth Street), New York, N. Y.

Founded by the Paulist Fathers for "social, religious and social betterment."

Head worker, Miss S. Kedney.

See:

Bureau of Labor Statistics, Eighteenth Annual Report, 1900, Part II. Social Settlements, pp. 409-412.

New York Charities Directory, 1904, p. 259.

The Paulist Fathers and the Social Settlement. Father J. M. Handley. The Church Federationist, Chicago, Ill., March 10, 1904.

#### \*THE PEOPLE'S HOME SETTLEMENT.

543 East Eleventh Street, New York, N. Y.

Founded by the People's Home Church (M. E.). Maintained by Church Board and voluntary contributions.

Head worker, Rev. Ernest L. Fox.

Character of work: Work for boys and girls, kindergarten, gymnasium.

#### \*THE PHELPS SETTLEMENT.

314-316 East Thirty-fifth Street, New York, N. Y.

Opened, January 1, 1895, as a settlement, a mission having been maintained for many years previous. Founded by the children of Anson Greene Phelps, in memory of their father, "to improve the general tone of tenement life in that neighborhood by church and settlement agencies." Under the auspices of the Park Presbyterian Church.

Head resident, Rev. D. J. Williams. (Former head residents, H. G. Kribs, F. A. Du Bois, C. W. Harris and J. W. Stephens.)

Authorized statements:

Reports and circulars of the settlement and of Park Presbyterian Church.

See also:

The Open Church, New York, October, 1897.

The Christian City, New York, October, 1897. Ill.

Bureau of Labor Statistics, Eighteenth Annual Report, 1900, State of New York, Part II, pp. 353-355.

New York Charities Directory, 1904, p. 260.

#### PRO-CATHEDRAL COMMUNITY HOUSE.

(SEE EPIPHANY CHAPEL.)

#### RICHMOND HILL HOUSE.

(FORMERLY WEST SIDE BRANCH OF THE UNIVERSITY SETTLEMENT.)

28 McDougal Street, New York City, N. Y. Telephone, 976 Spring. (Former address, 38 King Street.)

Founded, November, 1900, by the University Settlement Society, "for the good of the neighborhood, the Americanizing of the Italians and the study of their industrial, social and educational problems." Incorporated November, 1903.

Head resident, Elizabeth Holmes Haight. (Former head residents, Mrs. Edith Thomas, Mrs. R. Y. Fitz-Gerald.)

Present number of residents, men 1, women 6, total 7. Average length of time in residence, 1 to 2 years.

Character of work: Kindergarten, carpentry classes, English classes, penny provident bank, library, boys' clubs, gymnastics, mothers' and girls' clubs, socials, dances, concerts.

The district was still a fashionable residence quarter fifty years ago, and retains many of its old houses and much of its old charm, although it is changing rapidly, and will soon show an unbroken front of tall and crowded tenements. Already the streets east of the settlement are filled with these and swarm with children, and are noisy with the cries of the pushcart vendors. This easterly section is wholly Italian, and the settlement could easily give its entire time and strength to help these newcomers in their bewildered efforts at adaptation to the distressing conditions and strange life into which they have plunged straight from their simple country homes. To the west, between the settlement and the Hudson, the old three-story dwellings are now for the most part filled by the Irish-American truck-drivers and longshoremen, though many of the old residents still cling to their early homes. The aim of the settlement is simply the good of the district, and the work falls naturally into two classes—*public* and *private*. In the public work the House keeps in touch with the civic movements, with social and educational work, and tries to represent all the best interests of the

district. It co-operates with the agencies for municipal and local improvement to secure for its neighborhood its share of every benefit, and works for the just enforcement of the laws and ordinances that affect it. In the past the House has done good work in securing advanced child-labor legislation, in retaining the essential provisions of the new tenement-house law, and seeing to the just enforcement of factory and sanitary laws, and it plans to devote much of its energy during the coming year to the better application of the compulsory school law.—*Circular*.

**Authorized statements:**

Annual reports.

**See also:**

West Side Branch of the University Settlement. The Commons, 7:76 (Nov., 1902).

Richmond Hill House. Charities, XI, p. 831 (1903).

Richmond Hill House. Charities, XII:38, p. 942 (September 17, 1904).

New York Charities Directory, 1904, p. 260.

### RIVERSIDE ASSOCIATION HOUSE.

259 and 261 West Sixty-ninth Street, New York, N. Y. Tel. 2156 Columbia.

Opened January, 1892, at 50 West End Avenue, by Harvey E. Fish and others, "to help the poor to help themselves." Removed to present address October, 1893. Incorporated February 29, 1892. Maintained by bath receipts and contributions.

Superintendent, S. G. Lindholm. (Former head resident, John F. Harrold.)

Present number of residents, 0. Number of non-resident workers, 14.

Character of work: The chief feature is the baths—shower, medical, Turkish; prices, 5 cents. In addition, there are a kindergarten, girls' and boys' clubs, mothers' club, concerts, entertainments and penny provident fund.

**Authorized articles:**

Annual reports, pamphlets and circulars.

**See also:**

New York's Social Settlements (Riverside Association). Lillian W. Betts. Outlook, 51:684 (April 27, 1895).

Bureau of Labor Statistics. Eighteenth Annual Report, 1900, State of N. Y., Part II, pp. 329-334.

New York Charities Directory, 1904, p. 260.

### \*ST. CHRISTOPHER HOUSE.

(HOLY TRINITY CHURCH SETTLEMENT.)

312 East Eighty-eighth Street, New York, N. Y. (Formerly at 419 East Eighty-third Street, which is still the residence of three women workers, one of whom is Miss Ida H. Hamilton.)

Opened April 1897. The buildings are the gift of Miss Serena Rhinelander, in memory of her father and grandfather, to St. James P. E. Church, at Madison Avenue and East Seventy-first Street, which by endowment and contribution carries on the work of Holy Trinity Church and St. Christopher House.

Director, the Rev. James V. Chalmers.

Present number of residents, —. Number of non-resident workers, 25.

Character of work: The settlement building has a swimming pool and club-rooms for women and girls and men and boys, a large hall for lectures and entertainments, library, reading room, gymnasium, shower baths and lockers. In addition, there is much attention paid to fresh air work.

**See:**

Bureau of Labor Statistics, Eighteenth Annual Report, 1900, State of New York, Part II, pp. 385-388.

### \*ST. ROSE'S SETTLEMENT.

(CATHOLIC SOCIAL UNION SETTLEMENT.)

257-259 East Seventy-first Street, New York City, N. Y. (Former address, 364 East Sixty-ninth Street.)

Founded October 1, 1898, under the auspices of the Dominican Fathers, (1) "to enlist Catholics of leisure in the personal service of the poor; (2) to protect and befriend Catholic immigrants, especially those who are ignorant of the English language; (3) to

give religious instruction to the neglected and ignorant, whether children or adults." Maintained by the Catholic Social Union.

Head resident, Miss Marian F. Gurney.

Character of work: Circulating library and night school to instruct Italian workmen in the English language and the duties of American citizenship, industrial classes, workroom for women, and normal training school for Catholic charity workers, classes in Christian doctrine, social clubs, etc.

Authorized articles:

Year Book of St. Rose's Settlement.

Article in Catholic News, February 24, 1900.

See also:

St. Rose's Settlement. Public Opinion, 28:302 (March 8, 1900).

Bureau of Labor Statistics, Eighteenth Annual Report, 1900, State of New York, Part II, pp. 396-399.

St. Rose's Settlement, N. Y. Margaret E. Jordan. Rosary Magazine, Somerset, O., August, 1901.

New York Charities Directory, 1904, p. 261.

#### SALVATION ARMY SLUM SETTLEMENT.

98 Cherry Street, New York, N. Y. Telephone, 1545 Orchard Street, New York, N. Y.

Founded by the Salvation Army, "to help the poor and to bring them a knowledge of salvation." Incorporated. Maintained by voluntary contributions.

Head resident, Staff Captain Ida Johnson.

See:

Charities, Vol. 14, No. 2, p. 646 (April 8, 1905).

#### \*SCHOOL TEACHERS' SETTLEMENT.

Address Miss Julia Richman, District Superintendent Board of Education, Fifty-ninth Street and Park Avenue.

See:

Notice in The Commons, Vol. 9, No. 7, July, 1904.

Notice in Charities, 12:9, July 16, 1904.

#### SEA AND LAND HOUSE.

52 Henry Street, New York City, N. Y.

Head worker, Miss Eleanor Crawford.

See:

New York Charities Directory, 1904, p. 261.

#### \*SETTLEMENT FOR COLLEGE WOMEN.

319 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, New York, N. Y.

Founded by the New York City Baptist Mission Society.

Head worker, Mrs. L. J. P. Bishop.

#### SETTLEMENT HOUSE.

(CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES.)

360 West Twenty-eighth Street, New York, N. Y. Telephone, 1767 Chelsea.

Head resident, Rev. Robert Lewis Paddock.

Present number of residents, men 2, women 2, total 4.

Character of work: Church and neighborhood, clubs, guilds, etc.

#### SPEYER SCHOOL SETTLEMENT.

(FORMER NAMES, SCHOOL TEACHERS' COLLEGE EXPERIMENTAL SCHOOL AND COLUMBIA BOYS' CLUB.)

94 Lawrence Street, New York City, N. Y. (Former address, 559 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street.) Telephone, 2460 Morningside.

Founded September, 1899, by Columbia University, (1) to afford experimental work for teachers' college; (2) to correlate school and social work. Maintained by Teachers' College budget, club dues, etc.

Head resident, Howard Brown Woolston. (Former head residents, Jesse S. Burke, F. E. Farrington.)

Present number of residents, men 2, women 6, total 8. Number of non-resident workers, 30.

Character of work: (1) Educational, as manual, science, civics, literature; (2) social, as clubs, socials, etc.; (3) recreative, as gymnasium and playgrounds.

Authorized statements:

Teachers' College Record, November, 1902; January, 1903; June, 1904.

Speyer News, *passim*.

See also:

Settlement and School in New Combination. The Commons, 6:68 (March, 1902).  
Speyer School, New York City. The Commons, 9:7, p. 328 (July, 1904).

#### SPRING STREET CHURCH NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE.

239 Spring Street, New York, N. Y.

Founded 1900, by Rev. H. Roswell Bates, "to help and broaden the work of Spring Street Church." Maintained by private contributions.

Head resident, Rev. Herbert Roswell Bates.

Present number of residents, men 4, women 1, children 2, total 7. Number of non-resident workers, 2 giving whole time, 14 part time.

Character of work: Institutional church work.

#### \*SUNSHINE SETTLEMENT.

106 Bayard Street, New York, N. Y.

Opened October, 1900, "to form a social center for the working girls, young boys and mothers of the neighborhood, to hold Gospel services and to form various educational classes."

Superintendent, Miss Florence H. Parker.

Character of work: "Clubs, penny provident and vacation funds, library, kindergarten, lectures, sewing school, legal and medical advice, sending many hundreds of poor and sick into the country. It is distinctly a Gospel settlement."

See:

New York Charities Directory, 1900, p. 261.

#### THOMAS DAVIDSON SOCIETY.

(SEE BRANCH B, EDUCATIONAL ALLIANCE.)

#### UNION SETTLEMENT.

237-243 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, New York City, N. Y.; 246 East One Hundred and Fifth Street; gymnasium, 205-207 East Ninety-ninth Street. (Former addresses, 210 East One Hundred and Fourth Street and 202 East Ninety-sixth Street, for five months only.) Telephone, 1691 Harlem. Summer house and camp, Willow Brook House, Scrub Oak, N. Y., and Camp Union, Mohegan, N. Y.

Founded by the Alumni Club of Union Theological Seminary, April 3, 1893. Work begun May 26, 1895. Incorporated April 16, 1902, "to afford men and women the opportunity to make their homes in crowded neighborhoods and live there, laboring intelligently for the needs of their locality, and co-operating in every way possible with the religious and philanthropic work already carried on there." Maintained by an association, with varying dues, and by voluntary subscription.

Head resident, Gaylord S. White. (Former head resident, William E. McCord.)

Present number of residents, men 6, women 10, total 16. Average time in residence, one year. Number of non-resident workers, about 45.

Character of work: Aside from the distinctively religious work of a church Sunday-school and Bible classes, organized by the neighbors, there are a kindergarten, library, sewing school, classes for cooking, the penny provident fund, the People's Institute, a playground, clubs of many kinds, including the workingmen's club, athletic, camera, as well as the more usual, with an estimated weekly attendance of 2,575.

The population of this section in 1900 was 37,516. Of these persons, 32,687 called a tenement house "home." These tenement dwellers represented 7,093 families. As to parentage, the nationalities were distributed as follows: German 26 per cent, Irish 22 per cent, Italian 19 per cent, Russian 9 per cent, United States 5 per cent, other countries 19 per cent. Since that time there has

been a steady inflow of people, very many of whom have come up from the lower East Side, largely increasing the number of Jews. The recent rapid growth of population is indicated by the public school statistics. Although three modern schoolhouses were erected in the neighborhood about three years ago, in the hope that the accommodations thus provided would be adequate for some time to come, this season the attendance has far outrun the seating capacity of the schools. In the six schools of our school district (the 17th) there were over 1,300 vacant seats in October, 1902. Last October the registration so far exceeded the capacity of the schools that 1,022 children were in part-time classes. We have not the great overcrowding of the lower East Side, but some of our blocks—one, for example, with a population of 3,021, and a density of 622 to the acre—would furnish material enough to people a good-sized town. "Little Italy," just east and north of us, with its more than 40,000 Italians, furnishes problems and needs that appeal for intelligent and sympathetic consideration. From a police point of view, our precinct, the 29th, is "troublesome." There is always "something doing." The region is well supplied with saloons. In the forty blocks of our immediate neighborhood, there are 8,184 families and 103 saloons, or one saloon to every 79 families. The Star Theater, a little north of us, with its weekly change of plays, attracts great crowds, and is the chief amusement center. There are several dance halls.—*A Report in Paragraphs, Feb., 1904.*

**Authorized statements:**

Circulars, to be obtained at Settlement.

A Brief History and Report of the Seventh Year of the Work (III.). Gaylord S. White, December, 1902.

Pamphlet: The Summer Work of the Union Settlement in 1903. (III.)

**See also:**

Union Settlement. City Mission Monthly, New York, July, 1895.

New York's Social Settlements (Union Settlement). Lillian W. Betts. Outlook, 51:684 (April 27, 1895).

Union Settlement Bulletin, Nos. 1 and 2, issued by the Settlement in October, 1896, and May, 1897.

Articles in the Evangelist, November 28, 1895, December 23, 1897.

Eighteenth Annual Report (1900), State of New York, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Part II, pp. 355-359.

New York Charities Directory, 1904.

**Articles or social studies by residents:**

JONES, THOMAS JESSIE, B. D., A. M.

The Sociology of a New York Block. Edited by the Faculty of Pol. Sci. in Columbia University; Studies in Hist. Econ. and Pub. Law, 21:2 (1904).

WHITE, GAYLORD S.

The Upper East Side, Its Neglect and Its Needs. Charities, 12:9, pp. 748-750 (July 16, 1904).

Legislation Opposed by New York Social Workers. The Commons, IX, p. 144 (1904).

**\*THE UNIVERSITY SETTLEMENT.**

(ORGANIZED, 1887, AS THE NEIGHBORHOOD GUILD.)

184 Eldridge Street, New York, N. Y. (Formerly, 26 Delancy Street, 146 Forsyth Street and 147 Forsyth Street.)

Founded, in 1887, under the name of the Neighborhood Guild, by Dr. Stanton Coit, who had in 1886 organized a club of boys who met in his rooms at 146 Forsyth Street. Later headquarters were transferred to 147 Forsyth Street. In 1888 Dr. Coit went to Europe and Miss Jean Fine was director of the work. In 1889 Charles B. Stover became the head. In January, 1889, a branch was established at 340 Cherry Street. This was later discontinued. In 1891 the Guild was reorganized with the name of University Settlement. In 1893 a house was rented at 26 Delancey Street, Dr. Coit again in residence. Mr. James B. Reynolds took his place when Dr. Coit returned to Europe. In 1898 the Settlement moved to its new and especially equipped building at 184 Eldridge Street (Corner Rivington Street).

The object of the Society is "to bring men and women of education into closer relations with the laboring classes in this city, for their mutual benefit. The Society shall establish and maintain in the tenement house districts places of residence for college men and others desirous of aiding in the work, with rooms where the people of the neighborhood may meet for social and educational purposes."—*Constitution.*

Head resident, James H. Hamilton. (Former head residents, Mr. Charles H. Stover, Mr. John McGoodale, Dr. Stanton Coit, Mr. James H. Reynolds.)

Number of residents, men 11. Number of non-resident workers, 60 to 70.

Character of work: (1) To offer educational and social opportunities to people of the neighborhood, as kindergarten, library, bank, 40 clubs, classes, lectures, debates, dances, concerts, art exhibitions, flower distributions, music school, summer camps, gymnasium, baths, etc; (2) social investigation. Each year the residents or some other workers join in the study of one or more particular features. These researches are related to some practical purpose which it is hoped to turn to the advantage of the community; (3) co-operation with charitable societies of the neighborhood, with city or local organizations working for the good of the community, as trade unions, benefit societies, social organizations, educational societies, city and state officials, philanthropies.—*Eighteenth Report of Bureau of Labor Statistics, N. Y., 1900.*

All the people, men, women, or children, in any one street, or any small number of streets, in every working-class district, \* \* \* shall be organized into a set of clubs which are by themselves, or in alliance with those of other neighborhoods, to carry out, or induce others to carry out, all the reforms, domestic, industrial, educational, provident, or recreative, which the social ideal demands. At the outset, a true insight into the spirit and methods of the Guild will perhaps be gained most readily by noting that it is an expansion of the family idea of co-operation.—*Dr. Stanton Coit.*

Responsibility and mutual service are the keynote of the guild idea. It has succeeded so well in developing native leadership, because it has put into actual existence without equivalent or fear that absolute democracy which should be the ideal of every settlement.—*Frances McLean.*

Into this area, consisting of forty-five blocks, more than 72,000 inhabitants are congested, and it is said to be the most thickly settled locality per acre in the world. The population is almost entirely foreign, including people from Russia, Poland, Germany, Roumania—nearly all Hebrews—and the community constitutes a large part of the section known as the Ghetto.—*Eighteenth Report of Bureau of Labor Statistics, N. Y., 1900.*

In these various ways the Settlement can accomplish the broad work which it feels it is called upon to undertake. Its experience has taught its workers the many-sidedness of social reform. Such reform to be satisfactory and progressive must reach all the interests of home life, touching and improving the social and moral relations of the individual and the civic and public relations of the community. The Settlement has been particularly impressed by the influence for good or evil of city and state governments in their respective relations to the poor. While not urging too hasty movement for the extension of governmental powers, the settlement believes that public interests among sanitary, educational and even some moral lines, are better safeguarded by comprehensive public inspection than by the effort of private individuals, and it believes, also, that public officials need constantly the stimulus of co-operation and of criticism. But it seeks to make its co-operation cordial and its criticism constructive. Thus, in the broadest sense, all its work is a work of co-operation with existing forces, which make, or should make, for righteousness.—*Mr. James Reynolds.*

Authorized statements:

Reports, catalogues, etc.

Neighborhood Guild in New York. Charles B. Stover in "Arnold Toynbee," Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore. Price, 50 cents.

Neighborhood Guilds. Dr. Stanton Coit. Swan, Sonnenschein & Co., London. Price, 2s. 6d. Revised by Ed. King, in *Charities Review*, 1:77-86.

See also:

Tenement Neighborhood Idea. Helen Moore. *Literature of Philanthropy*, Harper's. Price, \$1.

University Settlement Society. *The Critic*, New York, June 20 and December 19, 1891.

University Settlement. M. C. Williams. *Harper's Weekly*, New York, August 15, 1891.

*Charities Review*, New York, December, 1891.

University Settlement Society. Wilton Tournier. *Christian Work*, New York, March 16, 1893.

- Gentlemen in the Tenement House District. *Harper's Weekly*, New York, July 8, 1893.  
 University Settlement. *Lend a Hand*, Boston, 12:204 (March, 1894).  
 Frank Leslie's Monthly, New York, March 15, 1894.  
 Far and Near, New York, August, 1894.  
 Harper's Weekly, New York, February 16, 1895.  
 Christian Herald, New York, May 22, 1895.  
 The University Settlement. Joseph B. Gilder. *Harper's Weekly*, New York, May 4, 1895.  
 Late A. C. Bernheim and New York Picture Exhibitions. Review of Reviews, New York, September, 1895.  
 New York's Social Settlements (University Settlement). Lillian W. Betts. *Outlook*, 51:684 (April 27, 1895).  
 University Settlement. *Critic*, 27:102 (February 6, 1897).  
 Union East Side Settlements. Prof. William Adams Brown. *Ind.*, 49:1691 (December 23, 1897).  
 New Social Science Put Into Practice. *Harper's Bazaar*, 30:1088 (December 25, 1897).  
 The University Settlement and Good Citizenship. An address by Richard Watson Gilder, at the annual meeting of the University Settlement Society, January 29, 1897.  
 University Settlement Society Report. *Public Opinion*, 28:589 (May 10, 1900).  
 Social Settlements in New York City. Charles Burr Todd. *Gunton's*, 19:166-175 (August, 1900).  
 University Settlement, New York. *Charities*, Vol. VIII, pp. 179, 289, 382, 473 (1902).  
 My Summer in the New York Settlement Kindergarten. Bertha Johnston. *Kindergarten Magazine*, September, 1902.  
 Art Exhibition at the University Settlement, New York. *Charities*, XII, p. 433 (1904).  
 Articles or social studies by residents:  
 HAMILTON, JAMES H.  
 The New York Excise Question. *The Commons*, IX, p. 55 (1904).  
 Neighborhood Improvement. Address at the Seventh Annual Session of the Summer School in Philanthropic Work. *Abst. in Charities*, 12:33 (August 13, 1904).  
 Preventive Social Work, Report of Speech on. *Charities*, 13:8 (November 19, 1904).  
 McLEAN, FRANCIS.  
 A Guild for Social Work and Its Message to the Settlements. *The Commons*, 8:88 (November, 1903).  
 MUSSEY, HENRY R.  
 The Fake Installment Business. Pamphlet published by the University Settlement Society, New York, 1903.  
 STOKES, J. G. PHELPS.  
 Relation of Settlement Work to the Evils of Poverty. *Internat. Journ. of Ethics*, 11:340 (April, 1901).  
 Civic Centers, Their Importance and Utility to the Citizen. *The Commons*, 8:84 (July, 1903).  
 Public Schools as Social Centers. *Ann. Amer. Acad. of Pol. and Soc. Sci.*, Vol. XXIII (May, 1904).  
 WALLING, WILLIAM ENGLISH.  
 The New Unionism. The Problem of the Unskilled Worker. *Ann. Amer. Acad. of Pol. and Soc. Sci.*, 24:2 (September, 1904).  
 The Movement for Neighborhood Social Halls. *The Commons*, May, 1904.  
 UNIVERSITY SETTLEMENT SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.  
 Fifteenth Annual Report, containing also reports of local investigations of "The Inherent Cultural Forces of the Lower East Side," "The Yiddish Stage," "The Public Dance Halls of the Lower East Side," "Child Ethics in the Street and Settlement," "Police Court Probation Work," "Trades Unions and the Settlement" and "Tendencies in East Side Boys' Clubs."

### WEST SIDE NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE

(FORMERLY ARMITAGE HOUSE.)

501 West Fiftieth Street, New York City, N. Y. (Former addresses, 343 West Forty-seventh Street, 737 and 741 Tenth Avenue.) Telephone, 2479 Columbus.

Founded, May, 1899, by Mr. A. A. Hill, as an extension of Armitage House under a committee of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, "to interest the church people in serving together with the people of the region itself, to improve the neighborhood." Maintained by gifts of the Fifth Avenue Church and by such sums as are given by people of the neighborhood.

Head resident, Myron E. Adams. (Former head residents: (1) Archibald A. Hill, (2) Archibald A. Hill, Mary Anderson Hill and Willard S. Richardson.)

Present number of residents, men 6, women 9, total 15. Average time in residence, 1 to 2 years. Number of non-resident workers, 50.

Character of work: Day nursery, three kindergartens, kitchen garden, sewing school, millinery, embroidery, manual training, physical training, domestic science, clubs and classes, public baths, legal aid, public lectures.



The settlement, which is situated in the densely populated tenement district of the West Side, aims to represent in the most practical forms the interest which the church takes in the great problems of New York City life.—*Head Resident.*

Authorized statements:  
Reports.

Articles by residents on the settlement:

HILL, ARCHIBALD A.

West Side Neighborhood House and Armitage Chapel (Ill.). *The Commons*, 6:63 (December, 1901).

See also:

West Side Neighborhood House (Armitage House). *Charities*, Vol. VII, p. 406 (1901); X, pp. 272-273 (1902); XII, p. 198 (1904).

New York Charities Directory, p. 264 (1904).

Articles or social studies by residents:

HILL, ARCHIBALD A.

The Social Settlement; Its Spirit, Methods and Aims. Pusey & Troxall, New York, 1900.

Vacation Schools, Playgrounds and Settlements. Review of the Advance Sheets.

Chapter I of the Report of the United States Commissioner of Education, Washington, D. C. (utterly condemns report) in *Charities*, 13:1 (October 1, 1904).

#### \*WARREN GODDARD HOUSE.

(FORMERLY FRIENDLY AID SETTLEMENT.)

246-248 East Thirty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y. (Former addresses, 350 East Thirty-third Street and 201 East Thirty-third Street.) Summer house, Spring Farm, Green's Farms, Conn.

Founded, March 3, 1892, by the Friendly Aid Society, under the auspices of All Souls' Unitarian Church. Became an actual settlement with a regular staff of residents December, 1899. Incorporated, 1901, as Friendly Aid Settlement, name changed 1902 to Warren Goddard House, with the idea of "helping that neighborhood to reach a higher ideal of its co-operating possibilities." Maintained by Friendly Aid Society.

Head resident, Miss Elizabeth Bowles. (Former head residents, W. W. Locke, Frederick Gaul, Miss Harriet B. Henderson, Mrs. M. K. Simkovitch.)

Present number of residents, —.

Character of work: Bank, library, gymnasium, classes in dressmaking, cooking, singing, piano, city history, dancing, drawing, clay modeling, clubs for boys, girls, young men and women, concerts and entertainments, roof garden.

Authorized statements:

Annual reports, bulletins and circulars.

Circular—A Greeting and Statement to our Neighbors of what this Settlement proposes to do.

All Souls' Calendar, December, 1894, January, February, March and May, 1895. 104 East Twentieth Street, New York City.

Neighborhood News, published monthly by the Friendly Aid House and the Civic Club.

See also:

Bureau of Labor Statistics, 18th Annual Report, 1900, State of New York, Part II, pp. 345-353.

New York Charities Directory, 1904, p. 263.

#### Y. W. C. A. WEST SIDE SETTLEMENT.

460 West Forty-fourth Street, New York City, N. Y. (Former address, 453 West Forty-seventh Street, New York.)

Founded, 1897, by the Y. W. C. A., "as a boarding house at low rates, which would be as a home under the care of a home-mother. After this a settlement work was started." Maintained by donations and the boarding home.

Head resident, —. Former head resident, Miss Ada Laura Fairfield.

Present number of residents, women 3. Number of non-resident workers, 9.

Character of work: Library, kindergarten, cooking classes, gymnastics, sewing, basketry, millinery, clubs, penny provident bank.

See:

Bureau of Labor Statistics, 18th Annual Report, 1900, State of New York, Part II, pp. 391-393.

New York Charities Directory, 1904, p. 264.

## ROCHESTER

## SOCIAL SETTLEMENT OF ROCHESTER.

152 Baden Street, Rochester, N. Y. Telephone, 3316.

Founded, May 15, 1901, by a small group of interested persons with an educational and social aim. Incorporated April 23, 1901. Maintained by subscription. Pupils pay an entrance fee of ten cents and ten cents a month dues.

Head resident, Sara Vance Stewart.

Number of residents, women 1, children 3, total 4. Number of non-resident workers, 61 (60 volunteer teachers two or more hours a week, one regular teacher five days).

Character of work: There are a kindergarten, kitchen garden, sewing, darning, basketry, elocution, Bible, music, singing, Shakespeare, current topics classes, various clubs, library, loan picture gallery, penny provident fund, playground and entertainments.

## NORTH CAROLINA

## ASHEVILLE

## LOG CABIN SETTLEMENT.

Rural Free Delivery No. 1, Asheville, N. C. (Former address, Grace Post Office, Buncombe County, N. C.)

Opened, March, 1895, by Susan Chester Lyman, as a private enterprise "to help the mountain people to a broader and better mode of life."

Head resident, Mrs. Susan Chester Lyman.

Number of resident workers, men 1, women 3, total 4. Number of non-resident workers, 5.

Character of work: Industrial, social, through clubs; religious through a mission chapel and a deaconess of the Episcopal Church; literary, through a library of about 1,200 books.

See:

College Settlements and Their Relation to the Church. Philadelphia Church Standard, July 17, 1893.

A Log Cabin College Settlement. The Outlook, New York, January, 1895.

A Log Cabin College Settlement. The Churchman, July 23, 1895.

See also:

The Altruist, New York, July, 1893.

The Revival of Handicrafts in America. Max West (Asheville, p. 1576.) Bulletin of the Bureau of Labor, No. 55, November, 1904.

## OHIO

## CINCINNATI

## JEWISH SETTLEMENT.

1513 Elm Street, Cincinnati, Ohio. Telephone, Canal 2470 L.

Founded, fall of 1899, by a group of young Jewish men and women of Cincinnati "to teach English to the foreign born who need such instruction, to furnish class and club facilities to the people of its neighborhood and to establish social relations between the social strata of Cincinnati." Maintained by voluntary subscriptions.

Head resident, temporarily without one. (Former head residents, S. G. Lowenstein, Leo Mannheimer, Miss Clara Block, Miss Essie Fleischmann, Samuel Koch.)

President of the Society, Mr. Alfred Bettman, 1508 First National Bank Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Present number of residents, women 3. Number of non-resident workers, 85.

Character of work: Social and dramatic clubs and classes for boys, girls and mothers; men, in cooking, sewing, English, bookkeeping, gymnastics, etc.

## UNION BETHEL SETTLEMENT.

308 Front Street, Cincinnati, Ohio. Telephone, 2131 Main.

Founded, in 1848, by Benjamin Franklyn. Incorporated 1863. Settlement features introduced 1901 by H. C. Wright for neighborhood improvement. Maintained partly by endowment and partly by subscription.

Head resident, James O. White. (Former head resident, H. C. Wright.)

Present number of residents, men 10, women 4, total 14. Average time in residence, 1 year. Number of non-resident workers, 65.

Character of work: Clubs, classes, gymnasium, baths, medical and dental aid, lodging, penny savings bank, neighborhood visiting, nursing, day nursery, sewing school, public laundry, kindergarten, religious work.

#### THE UNIVERSITY SETTLEMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI.

224 West Liberty Street, Cincinnati, Ohio. Summer home, New Richmond, O.

Founded, in 1899, by Dr. Philip Van Ness Myers, "to improve the social conditions in a tenement house district and to make the settlement house the truly social and educational headquarters of the neighborhood." Unincorporated. Maintained by subscription and a carnival given by the University of Cincinnati.

Head resident, James Garfield Stewart. (Former head residents, Dr. William Duttera, Miss Mary De Luce, Mr. C. M. Hubbard.)

Present number of residents, men 6, women 1, total 7. Number of non-resident workers, 25. Average length of time in residence, 2 years.

Character of work: A special effort is being put forth to make the settlement a home, as far as possible, and to have the neighbors feel that it belongs to them, where they may form clubs and classes, listen to lectures and concerts and have dances, free from the evil features of the saloon dance hall; clubs for boys and men, with carpenter work; gymnasium, hand and basket ball; mothers' meetings, clubs for young women, with instruction in housekeeping, cooking and practical home-nursing; library and penny bank, free legal advice, etc., are among its activities.—*Head Resident.*

#### Authorized articles:

Circular dated October 1, 1904, by head resident.

Annual Report, 1904-05.

#### See also:

University Social Settlement, Cincinnati. *The Commons*, 9:219 (1904).

### CLEVELAND

#### THE ALTA HOUSE SOCIAL SETTLEMENT.

(FORMERLY THE ALTA NURSERY.)

Corner Mayfield and Fairview Streets, Cleveland, Ohio. Telephone, Doan 1537.

Founded, February 20, 1900, by J. D. Rockefeller, under the auspices of the Cleveland Day Nursery and Free Kindergarten Association. Reorganized as social settlement, October 15, 1900. Maintained by Mr. John D. Rockefeller.

Head resident, John Henry Latz. (Former head residents, Mrs. M. J. Manning, Miss K. M. Hurlburt, Dr. Jane E. Robbins and Katharine E. Smith.)

Present number of residents, men 5, women 7, total 12.

Character of work: This settlement is in an Italian district. It has a kindergarten, music school, gymnasium, sewing and cooking schools, manual training and industrial clubs, public baths and laundry, library, summer playground and outdoor gymnasium, social and dancing clubs, popular concerts, etc.

#### See:

Alta House, Cleveland. *Charities*, 8:474 (1902).

The Year at Alta House. By Kath. E. Smith. *The Commons*, 7:70 (January, 1902).

#### THE COUNCIL EDUCATIONAL ALLIANCE.

300 Woodland Street, Cleveland, Ohio. Telephones: Bell, North 914; Cuy, Central 4226.

Founded, April 6, 1899, by the Council Educational Alliance in co-operation with the Cleveland Council of Jewish Women, "for educational and philanthropic work." Incorporated. Maintained by the Federation of Jewish Charities of Cleveland.

Head resident, Isaac Spectorsky. (Former head resident, Adolph I. Marx.)

Present number of residents, men 1, women 1, children 2, total 4. (Just now reside in neighboring house.) Number of non-resident workers, about 100.

Character of work: Educational and social, classes, clubs, lectures, concerts, playground, gymnasium, boys' building, etc.

**Authorized statements:**

First annual report, May, 1899, to November, 1900.

**Articles by residents:**

The George Eliot Literary Circle. By Francis Horwitz (Mrs. Spectoraky), Independent, August 1, 1895.

**GOODRICH SOCIAL SETTLEMENT.**

368 St. Clair Street, Cleveland, Ohio. Summer house, Goodrich Farm, Moss Point, Ohio. Telephones: Bell, Main 3716; Cuyahoga, Central 4657.

Incorporated May 15, 1897, by Mrs. Samuel Mather, "to provide a center for such activities as are commonly associated with Christian social settlement work." Maintained by private gifts.

Head resident, Rufus E. Miles. (Former head resident, Starr Cadwallader.)

Present number of residents, men 5, women 10, total 15. Average length of time in residence, 3 years. Number of non-resident workers, 85.

**Character of work:** Most of the work is through social clubs. There are, besides, manual training classes, a kindergarten, a gymnasium, public baths and laundry, entertainments and neighborhood gatherings. The settlement is the head of the home-gardening movement and the central office of the penny savings fund. Its work in the summer consists of a vacation school, a summer farm and co-operation with the outing department of the Children's Fresh Air Camp in sending children to the country for two weeks. In addition, there is a good deal of unorganized work.—*Rufus E. Miles, Head Resident.*

**Authorized articles:**

Goodrich Social Settlement. Starr Cadwallader. Chicago Commons, 2:1 (October, 1897).

Reports, June, 1898, and June, 1900.

**See also:**

Article. Jewish Review (Cleveland), February 11, 1898.

Article. Kingsley House Record, November, 1899.

Article. Cleveland Plaindealer, March 25, 1900.

Work of Goodrich House, Cleveland. Ann. Am. Acad. Pol. Sci., 11:134-136 (January, 1898).

**Articles or social studies by residents:****CADWALLADER, STARR:**

A Study of the Saloon and Some of Its Substitutes in Cleveland. The Commons, April, 1901.

A Story of House Gardens. The Commons, February 1, 1902.

The Relation of the Settlement to the Neighborhood. Chautauqua Assembly Herald, July 10, 1902.

The Relation of the Settlement to the Community. By Starr Cadwallader. The Chautauqua Assembly Herald, July 11, 1902.

**BURILL, LUCY BENTON.**

An Experiment in City Home Gardening. The Commons, March, 1904.

**HIRAM HOUSE.**

345 Orange Street, Cleveland, Ohio. Telephones: Bell, North 732 J; Cuyahoga, Central 128. (Former addresses, 141 Orange Street and 183 Orange Street.) Summer house, Hiram House Camp, Chagrin Falls, Ohio. Rural Delivery.

Founded, July 3, 1896, by George A. Bellamy and group of residents, "to provide a center for higher civic and social life, to promote physical and moral instruction and improvement and to assist in efforts making for neighborhood betterment." Incorporated 1898. Maintained by general contributions.

Head resident, George Albert Bellamy.

Present number of residents, men 7, women 6, children 3, total 16. (Two families live in the neighborhood in cottages, who were formerly residents.) Average time in residence, 2 years. Number of non-resident workers, 100.

**Character of work:** Largely with children, consisting of playground, summer camp, library, reading room, gymnasium, manual training, lectures, educational classes, social and recreative clubs. There are a kindergarten, district physician and nurse, modified and pure milk station, classes in sewing, cooking, decorative art, drawing, sewing and instrumental music.

The Hiram House was organized out of a spirit to share a home, with its pictures and books, culture and refinement, with the unprivileged classes; to work with the neighbors toward developing a higher expression, a finer quality of life, and to assist in the enforcement of law. Day by day it

is bringing the groups of people who misunderstand each other into closer relationship, and is doing much to break down the barriers which separate man from man, is fostering and encouraging the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. It is immediately interested in the social, municipal, philanthropic and industrial activities of the ward and city.—*Statement of Warden.*

**Authorized statements:**

Reports by Warden, in *Hiram House Life*, April, 1899; March, 1900; May, 1901; May, 1902; September, 1904.

Work in a Settlement. By George A. Bellamy. *Christian Century*, Chicago, Ill., November 24, 1904.

**See also:**

Articles in *Chicago Commons*, August and October, 1896; June and August, 1897; November, 1904.

Hiram House Settlement. *The Outlook*, 54:299-300 (August 15, 1896).

Description of Hiram House. *The Outlook*, 55:851 (March 27, 1897).

Work for Girls at Hiram House. By Elizabeth Carlton. *Social Service*, New York, February, 1904.

Hiram House, Cleveland. *The Commons*, 9:11, p. 572 (November, 1904).

## COLUMBUS

### THE A. C. A. GUILD.

Fifth Street and Livingstone Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.

Founded by the Columbus Branch of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae in December, 1904, for general guild work. Maintained by the Columbus Branch of the A. C. A.

Address Miss Grace Lattimer Jones, 1175 East Brook Street, Columbus, Ohio.

Number of residents, —. Number of non-resident workers, 11.

Character of work: Kindergarten, sewing, gymnastic work among children, girls and young women; a neighbors' club for older women.

### THE FIRST NEIGHBORHOOD GUILD OF COLUMBUS, OHIO.

(CODMAN GUILD HOUSE.)

468-470 West Goodale Street, Columbus, Ohio. (Former address, 465 West Goodale Street.) Telephones: Citizens, 5003; Bell, 2458 Main.

Founded 1898, by persons connected with the Ohio State University, "to carry on social settlement work." Incorporated. Maintained by income from endowment, subscriptions and gifts.

Head resident, Wallace Elden Miller. (Former head residents, Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Schott.)

Present number of residents, men 3, women 3, total 6. Number of non-resident workers, 45.

Character of work: Schools of domestic science, manual training, music, physical culture, night and vacation schools, kindergarten. In addition, there are university extension lectures, a circulating library, social and literary clubs, a summer playground. The settlement has a three-story brick building of its own, built especially for the purpose.

**Authorized statements:**

Seventh Annual Report of the First Neighborhood Guild, 1905.

**See also:**

Neighborhood Guild. *Columbus Sunday Dispatch*, February 4, 1900.

Social Settlements, Columbus, Ohio. F. L. Bell. *Ann. Am. Acad. Pol. Sci.*, 19:505 (May, 1902).

### \* WOMEN'S GUILD SETTLEMENT.

100 North Sandusky Street, Columbus, Ohio.

Carried on by Women's Guild of First Congregational Church.

Address Mrs. Joseph A. Jeffrey, 581 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio.

## TOLEDO

### NORTH TOLEDO SOCIAL CENTER.

3146 Summit Avenue, Toledo, Ohio.

Opened October 23, 1904, under private auspices, and controlled by a council of women, "to provide educational and social advantages in an industrial community."

Head resident, about to be chosen.

Number of residents, 0. Number of non-resident workers, 14.

Character of work: Boy's club, young women's book and thimble club, mother's meeting, sewing class, Sunday afternoon address or concert, library, reading room, friendly visiting.

## PENNSYLVANIA

### ALLEGHENY

#### WOODS' RUN INDUSTRIAL HOUSE.

Petrel Street, Allegheny, Pa. Telephone, 780 Brady. (Former address, 536 Preble Avenue.)

Founded 1904, by Allegheny Association for Improving the Poor for "the general betterment of this section of the city." Incorporated. Maintained by contributions from the public.

Head resident, Miss Elizabeth O. Wickersham.

Present number of residents, women 6. Number of non-resident workers, 20.

Character of work: Much relief work by giving employment in sewing and cleaning, boys' and girls' clubs, sewing for girls, reading and game rooms, mothers' meetings, public baths. The present house has been occupied since March, 1904.

Authorized statements:

Report to May 1, 1904.

### PHILADELPHIA

#### THE COLLEGE SETTLEMENT.

429-435 Christian Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (Former address, 617 St. Mary Street, which was later Carver Street, and is now Rodman Street.) Telephone, Market 4060-d. Branch, Roosevelt House, 502 South Front Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Summer house, Chalkley Hall, Station E, Philadelphia, Pa.

Opened April, 1892, under the direction of the College Settlements Association, continuing the work of the St. Mary Street Library Committee. Incorporated November, 1899. Maintained by annual grant from C. S. A., by board of residents and contributions from organizations using the house, by local subscriptions and donations.

Head worker, Miss Anna Freeman Davis, M. A. (Former head workers, Miss F. W. McLean, Miss H. S. Dudley, Miss K. B. Davis.)

Number of residents, men 5, women 10, total 15. Number of non-resident workers, 60.

Distinctive work: Personal acquaintance and social leadership are perhaps our strongest side. "Americanization" is the keynote of much that we attempt, as our people are mostly foreigners. *Head Worker.*

It would be possible to write at length of the details of life and work at both Christian Street and Front Street; of the occupations of clubs and classes; the successes and failures with individuals and groups; to offer an appreciation of the faithful non-resident, perhaps to preach a sermon of reproof and warning to those less devoted; to enumerate the services of our Swarthmore and Bryn Mawr College Chapters and of the sub-chapters of the city and vicinity; to enlarge on the help given us by the co-operation of other organizations, such as the Needle Work Guild, the Haverford Flower Mission, the Plant Flower and Fruit Guild, the Country Nursery, the Octavia Hill Association, the Society for Organizing Charity, the Alberta Home and other summer outing agencies; to express our growing dependence in the activities of the house on the help in the way of personal service rendered by the immediate neighborhood; to describe the pleasure brought by successful special occasions during the year, such as the Lippincott garden party and the Swarthmore picnic in the early summer, or the most gratifying presentation of "The Rivals" in January at the Mask and Wig Auditorium under the direction of Mr. Joseph Craig Fox; to repeat the story of the Chalkley Hill Country Club, including the pastoral of the garden, the epic of the stolen boat, the

romance of the flirtatious girl, and so on; to describe the city substitutes for outings in the use of yards, roofgarden, and shower baths; to record the accomplishment of progress by other organizations in our district, such as the gymnasium and playground use of the Starr Garden Park by the Starr Center, the School Gardens of the Public Education Association in Weccacol Square, the Special School of the Board of Education on Front Street, the opening of a new settlement among the Italians, and the establishment of a small hospital among the same people.—*Head Worker, Report of C. S. A., 1904.*

#### AUTHORIZED STATEMENTS:

Annual Reports of the Philadelphia College Settlement, 1893, '94 and '95 (1892 out of print), '96, '97, '98, '99, 1900.

Programmes, circulars, etc.

The News of the College Settlement of Philadelphia. Printed now and then.

Pamphlet, The Philadelphia Settlement, 1898.

#### SEE ALSO:

The Possibilities of a Neglected Street. Jane Campbell. *Woman's Progress*, 1009 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, May, 1893. Price, 10 cents.

A College Settlement Coffee House (Philadelphia College Settlement). The Philadelphia Press, Sunday, January 19, 1896.

The Philadelphia College Settlement. *The Commons*, 7:78 (January, 1903).

Philadelphia Settlement Notes (The Chalkley Hall Country Club). *The Commons*, 8:84 (July, 1903).

College Settlement, Philadelphia. *The Commons*, 9:9, pp. 436 and 438 (September, 1904).

A Study in Contrasts (The Chalkley Hall Country Club). *The Commons*, 9:10 (October, 1904).

Settlement Workers and Their Work. By Mary B. Sayles. *The Outlook*, Vol. 78, No. 5, October 1, 1904.

#### ARTICLES BY RESIDENTS AND DIRECTORS:

##### DAVIES, ANNA F.:

Settlements in Philadelphia. *The Commons*, 6:64 (November, 1901).

The Philadelphia Textile Strike. *Commons*, Vol. IX, p. 30 (1904).

A Glance at the Philadelphia Settlements. *The Commons*, 10:5 (May, 1905, Ill.).

##### DAVIS, KATHARINE B.

Home Life in a College Settlement. The Vassarion, Vassar College, June, 1895.

A Settlement's Share in the Recent Campaign. Paper in "The Story of a Woman's Municipal Campaign," published by the American Academy of Political and Social Science, Philadelphia. Price, 50 cents.

##### FOX, HANNAH.

University Settlement in Philadelphia. *Lend a Hand*, 11:43 (1893).

Tenement House Work in St. Mary Street. Published by C. S. A., *Ann. Am. Acad.*, 9:137 (March, 1900).

The College Settlement at Philadelphia. *The Commons*, 7:71 (June, 1902).

##### SCUDDER, VIDA D.

A Glimpse into Life. *Wellesley Magazine*, Wellesley, Mass., February, 1893.

##### VAN GASKEN, DR. FRANCES C.

Tenement Life in Philadelphia. Report made to Civic Club. Philadelphia Press, March 12, 1895.

##### WOODS, KATHARINE PIERSON.

The College Settlements. *The Churchman*, New York, October 6 and 13, 1894, and January, 1895.

The Philadelphia College Settlement. *Evangel*, Chicago, December, 1894.

#### SOCIAL STUDIES BY RESIDENTS:

##### SHAPLEIGH, AMELIA.

A Study in Diets. To be obtained from secretary of association.

Pamphlets to be obtained at the settlement:

- (1) Tenement House Work in St. Mary Street, Hannah Fox. (2) The College Settlement Kitchen and Coffee House, Susan P. Wharton. (3) The College Settlement Kitchen and Coffee House; reprint from paper read by Katharine B. Davis before the Civic Club, March, 1895. *Ann. Am. Acad. Pol. Sci.*, 9:137-8 (March, 1900). (4) Report of Penny Lunches Served at Public Schools, 1894-95, Alice A. Johnson.

##### DU BOIS, W. E. B., and ISABELLE EATON.

The Philadelphia Negro. Boston. Ginn & Co., 1899. (Introduction by Prof. S. M. Lindsay.)

### EIGHTH WARD SETTLEMENT.

922 Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Founded in 1895, by private citizens, to better the sanitary conditions of the neighborhood. Maintained by private contribution.

Head resident, Miss Frances Ritter Bartholomew. (Former head residents, Rev. Edgar Johnson, Grace E. Tingley, née Mallery.)

Present number of residents, women 2. Average length of time in residence, 3½ years. Number of non-resident workers, 20-25.

Character of the work: The elevation of the negro race along industrial, educational and social lines.

See:

- The Eighth Ward Settlement, Philadelphia. By Frances R. Bartholomew. The Commons, 8:81 (April, 1903).
- Settlements in Philadelphia (The Eighth Ward Settlement). By Anna F. Davies. The Commons, 6:64 (November, 1901).
- A Glance at the Philadelphia Settlements. Anna F. Davies. The Commons, 10:5 (May, 1905).

#### \*THE MADONNA HOUSE

814 South Tenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Head resident, Miss Hunt.

See:

- A Glance at the Philadelphia Settlements. Anna F. Davies. The Commons, 10:5 (May, 1905).

#### LIGHTHOUSE

140-144 Lehigh Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa. Telephone, Kensington 3909-d. Branch, Boys' Club Farm, Front Street and Erie Avenue.

Founded 1893, by Esther Warner Kelly. Maintained by contributions. Incorporated 1901.

Head resident, Miss Esther Warner Kelly.

Present number of residents, men 2, women 5, total 7. Number of non-resident workers, 8.

Authorized statements:

Lighthouse Annual Report.

Baldwin Day Nursery, Annual Report.

See also:

- Settlements in Philadelphia (The Lighthouse). The Commons, 6:64 (November, 1901).
- A Glance at the Philadelphia Settlements. Anna F. Davies. The Commons, 10:5 (May, 1905).

#### NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE.

(FORMERLY NEIGHBORHOOD GUILD AND MINSTER STREET NEIGHBORHOOD GUILD.)

618 Addison Street (formerly Minster Street), Philadelphia, Pa.

Founded 1893, by Charles S. Daniel, for "neighborhood improvement in every way—political, social, sanitary." Maintained by voluntary contributions.

Head resident, Charles S. Daniel.

Present number of residents, men 1, women 2, children 2, total 5. Average time in residence, 11 years. Number of non-resident workers, 20.

Character of work: Neighborhood uplift, largely among children.

Authorized statements:

Neighborhood House. A leaflet. Published monthly and to be obtained at 618 Addison Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

See also:

Neighborhood Evolution. E. B. W. Am. Journ. of Soc., Vol. X (July, 1904).

Social studies by residents:

"A Social Vision." By Charles S. Daniel. Published 1893. Price, 50 cents. To be obtained at 618 Addison Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

#### \*SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH SETTLEMENT.

Fourth and Callowhill Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

Character of work: Classes for study and hand work, women's meetings, reading-room for men, religious services, probation officers.

See:

- A Glance at the Philadelphia Settlements. Anna F. Davies. The Commons, 10:5 (May, 1905).

#### ST. MARTHA'S HOUSE.

2029-2031 South Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Telephone, Market 24-56D.

Founded November 1, 1901, by Rt. Rev. O. W. Whitaker, D. D., Bishop of Pennsylvania, "to provide a center for the benefit of the people of the neighborhood, which should be a school of training for students of the Church Training and Deaconess



House and other social and church workers." Maintained by endowment, donations and subscriptions to special departments.

Head resident, Jean Walker Coleberry, deaconess.

Present number of residents, women 7. Number of non-resident workers, 26.

Character of work: Religious, social, educational, industrial, including a library, savings bank, nursery, summer outings, etc.

See:

Settlements in Philadelphia (Settlement of Episcopal Deaconesses). Anna F. Davies, *The Commons*, 6:64 (November, 1901).

A Glance at the Philadelphia Settlements. Anna F. Davies. *The Commons*, 10:5 (May, 1905).

#### STARR CENTER NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE.

725-727 Lombard Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (Former address, 700 Lombard Street.) Telephone, Walnut 5649-a.

Founded by Miss Helen Parrish and Miss Susan P. Wharton. "In 1884 St. Mary Street Library was opened. College Settlement followed later. When it left the neighborhood in 1900 the present work was revived." The aim is "the improvement of the St. Mary Street district, particularly striving to work with colored people." Maintained by subscription.

Head resident, Charles Thornton Walker.

Present number of residents, men 1.

Character of work: Library, lectures, clubs for children of various kinds, outdoor work, stamp savings centers, co-operative coal club, penny lunches to school children, sale of pasteurized milk, kindergarten, co-operation with society for organizing charity, etc.

Authorized statements:

Annual Reports.

Leaflet, *The First Real Playground in Philadelphia*. By Charles T. Walker, head resident.

See:

History of a Street. Pamphlet, January, 1901.

Starr Centre Coal Club. Philip B. Whelpley. *The Commons*, 7:73 (August, 1902).

A Glance at the Philadelphia Settlements. Anna F. Davies. *The Commons*, 10:5 (May, 1905).

#### UNIVERSITY CHRISTIAN SETTLEMENT.

2609 Lombard Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (Former address, 2645 South Street.) Branches, 2601 Lombard Street, 407 South Taney Street (for girls), 2635 Christian Street. Summer camp headquarters, Tohickon, Bucks County, Pa.

Founded 1897, by the students of the University of Pennsylvania, as a part of the University Christian Association, Inc., "to inculcate Christian morals into the lives of an essentially rough neighborhood." Maintained by voluntary donations from students and faculty of the university and their friends.

Head resident, Percy Robbins Stockman, '04 C. for 1904-05. (Former head residents, J. Bruce Byall, 1900-03, and T. S. Evans, 1898-1900.)

Present number of residents, men 5. Number of non-resident workers, 70. Average length of time in residence, 2 years.

The character of the work is clubs for boys chiefly. The classes include, reading, writing, arithmetic, history, finance, drawing, carpenter work, basket-weaving, hammock-making, gymnastics, etc. In the report of the work, November, 1904, are plans for a settlement building with club and residence rooms.

Authorized articles:

Annual reports, gotten out by manager *The Intercollegian*, June, 1904.

See also:

Settlements in Philadelphia (The University Christian Settlement). Anna F. Davies. *The Commons*, 6:64 (November, 1901).

University of Pennsylvania Christian Settlement. *The Commons*, IX, p. 148 (1904).

A Glance at the Philadelphia Settlements. Anna F. Davies. *The Commons*, 10:5 (May, 1905).

#### YOUNG WOMEN'S UNION OF PHILADELPHIA.

422-428 Bainbridge Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (Former address, 230 Pine Street.) Telephone (Bell), Market 65-79a. Vacation home, La Grange, 6041 Kingessing Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

Founded March 1, 1885, by a number of young Jewish women, "to educate and aid the Russian poor and to aid the children, mentally, spiritually and bodily." Incor-

porated May 11, 1896. Maintained formerly by membership dues; now recipient of Federation of Jewish Charities of Philadelphia; dancing class and vacation home almost entirely self-supporting. Millinery, sloyd and art departments maintained by friends.

Head resident, Esther Levy. (Former head resident, Miss Lizzie Freedman.)

Present number of residents, women 6, children 12, total 18. Number of non-resident workers, 114.

Character of work: Literary, social, athletic and charitable (aid) clubs, of boys and girls. Art department. The life section of this department has recently been organized as a club, the funds of which are used as a sick benefit for the members and to aid poor students who desire to go to the Academy of Fine Arts. Millinery and dressmaking, sloyd, cooking class, gymnasium (for school children, working boys and working girls), mother's clubs, dancing classes, juvenile aid work, kindergarten, library, saving fund, day nursery, shelter, summer home for working girls.

The union is a center for recreation and wholesome social intercourse. It is intended especially for the Jewish population of the neighborhood, although non-Jewish boys and girls can be found in many of the clubs and classes. The keynote of our work is personal service. Through the various clubs and classes and, above all, through frequent visiting in the homes, a constant effort is being made to help the ever-widening chasm between the parents and the children, due in a great measure to the too-rapid Americanizing of the children and the slower progress of the parents.— *Head Resident.*

Authorized statements:

Latest report in Jewish Exponent (608 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.), March 17, 1905.

Report for 1903-04, pp. 190-224.

Young Women's Union. By Esther Levy, in Jewish Exponent, May 2, May 17, 1904.

See also:

A Glance at the Philadelphia Settlements. Anna F. Davies. The Commons, 10:5 (May, 1905).

## PITTSBURG

### COLUMBIAN COUNCIL SCHOOL SETTLEMENT.

1835 Centre Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa. (Former addresses, Townsend Street, Fifth Avenue, Franklin Street.) Telephone, Grant 166.

Founded by Council of Jewish Women of Pittsburg in 1895 for moral, educational and religious training. Incorporated May, 1900. Maintained by subscriptions and donations.

Head resident, Yetta R. Baumgarten. (Former head residents, Sadie Levy and Julia Schonfield.)

Number of residents, women 3, children 1, total 4. Number of non-resident workers, 65.

Character of work: Ethical classes, industrial classes, under which come white sewing, shirt-waist-making, basketry; savings bank, legal and medical, public baths, home libraries and the use of the Carnegie Duplicate Library; gymnasium, dancing, entertainments, clubs, reading rooms, classes in English, bookkeeping telegraphy, penmanship, mechanical drawing, etc.

The special purpose of the Columbian Council School is the advancement of the civic, intellectual and social welfare of the surrounding community. It aims to do this by (1) guiding the foreign-born to American conditions, (2) encouraging self-improvement, (3) stimulating healthy pleasures, (4) broadening civic interests, (5) creating ideals of conduct. The place is a home in the life of its residents, an institution in the service of its friends, a school in the work of its teachers, a clubhouse in the social uses of its neighbors, a civic organization in the interests of the community, a settlement in the choice of its location.—*Report for year ending May 8, 1904.*

Authorized articles:

Annual reports.

## KINGSLEY HOUSE

3 Fulton Street, Pittsburg, Pa. (Former address, 1709 Penn Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.) Telephone, Grant 3514. Summer home at Valencia, Pa. (a farm of 98 acres, with new buildings, capable of accommodating 150 children at one time; property owned by Kingsley House Association).

Founded December, 1903, by Rev. Dean George Hodges, "to be fair in all things ourselves and to help and persuade others to be likewise." Incorporated. Maintained by an association of some 600 members, all of whom pay annual dues; also by annual entertainments.

Head resident, William H. Matthews. (Former head residents, Miss Mary B. Lippincott and Miss Kate Everest.)

Present number of residents, men 4, women 5, children 1, total 10. Number of non-resident workers, 60-75.

Character of work: Clubs for boys and girls, classes in arithmetic, debating, parliamentary practice, English, cooking, sewing, dressmaking, kindergarden, library, gymnasium, baths, playground, country outings, etc. We are striving to help in the making of strong, clean, upright character. Not by numbers nor by events would we mark our progress, but by influence—influence that comes from first-hand social contact with men, women, boys and girls of our community. Very slightly, perhaps, yet with some effect, we believe, has Kingsley House made itself felt in the larger life of the city. So imperative have been the demands for almost constant presence in the house itself that we have found little time to acquaint ourselves with the larger neighborhood about us. Some time has been spent in the investigating of housing conditions in our own neighborhood. Let its range of social service grow wider and wider, helping to stir into activity and to mass together the available forces of righteousness in the while city, forces which at present are much divided and widely scattered.—*Head Resident, in the Kingsley House Ass. Year Book, 1903.*

What does Kingsley House stand for in Pittsburg to-day? It is a place where men and women may make their homes, laboring intelligently, constantly, fearlessly, sincerely for the needs of the locality, binding themselves by sympathy, service and love to the lives of the people, co-operating in every possible way with all persons who are working for the good of the neighborhood, carrying the great principle of friendship into all that they do and doing it in such a way that it shall be possible for all good men to associate themselves with the work.—*Head Resident, in address on Social Settlements before the Church Club of Pittsburg, Feb. 19, 1903. Printed in Kingsley House Record, Vol. VII, No. 66, Mar., 1903.*

## Authorized articles:

Annual reports, especially that of 1903. (Illustrated.)

Kingsley House Record, 3 Fulton Street, Pittsburg, Pa., published monthly; especially Picture Supplement, April, 1904.

## See also:

Kingsley House, Pittsburg. Charities Review, 7:784-5 (November, 1897).

The Inner Life of the Settlement. May B. Loomis. Arena, 24:193-197 (August, 1900).

Settlement Work in Pittsburg (Kingsley House). Outlook, 69:852 (November 30, 1902).

Kingsley House, Pittsburg. The Commons, Vol. 9:11, p. 570 (November, 1904).

Kingsley House (Pittsburg). Charities, 12, p. 196 (1904).

The Only Way Down an Alley (Kingsley House). Charities, 13:25 (March 18, 1905).

Kingsley House, Pittsburg. The Commons, 10:4, p. 252 (April, 1905).

## TENNESSEE

## NASHVILLE

## \*SETTLEMENT HOME.

Deaconess, Miss Sophronia Webb.

## See:

Women's Home Missionary Society, M. E. Church, 1904, p. 57.

## TEXAS

## DALLAS

## NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE.

125 Cedar Springs Road, Dallas, Texas. Telephone, Main 3312. Branches, Dallas Cotton Mills, South Dallas Free Kindergarten and Industrial Work, East Dallas Free Kindergarten, Main Street.

Founded September, 1900, by the Dallas Free Kindergarten and Industrial Association. Incorporated February 16, 1902. Maintained by subscriptions and donations.

Head resident, Mary Howell Wilson.

Present number of residents, men 1, women 8, total 9. Average time in residence, about 9 months. Number of non-resident workers, 9.

Character of work: Kindergarten with training class, sewing, cooking, basketry, boys' and girls' clubs, dramatic and game clubs, social hours, manual training classes, second-hand sale, mothers' clubs, co-operation with united charities.

Authorized statements:

Annual reports.

## \*SETTLEMENT HOME.

Deaconess, Estelle Haskin.

See:

Women's Home Missionary Society, M. E. Church, South, 1904, p. 46.

## VIRGINIA

## HAMPTON

## THE KING'S DAUGHTERS' SETTLEMENT.

120 Locust Street, Hampton, Va.

Founded by Janie Porter Barrett, 1890, "to help girls and women to become good home-makers." Maintained by contributions from friends.

Number of residents, 0. Number of non-residents, women 6, men 1, total 7.

Character of work: The work is conducted in clubs and classes in cooking, sewing, basketry, crocheting and knitting, needlework, singing, gardening and games.

Authorized articles:

A Social Settlement Day. M. G. Batchelder. Southern Workman, January, 1904.

Article by Mrs. Esther Brown, in Southern Workman, Hampton, July, 1904.

Settlement at Hampton, Va. The Commons, 19:9 (September, 1904), p. 438.

## RICHMOND

## \*METHODIST MISSION SETTLEMENT.

212 North Nineteenth Street, Richmond, Va.

## \*NEIGHBORHOOD WORKERS' LEAGUE.

837 Brook Avenue, Richmond, Va.

## NURSES' SETTLEMENT.

108 Seventh Street, Richmond, Va. Telephone, 305 South (Bell Telephone and Telegraph Co.).

Founded October 15, 1900, by Miss S. H. Cabaniss and class of 1900 Old Dominion Hospital School for Nurses, "to establish a system of instructive visiting nursing, social work, vacation outings, playgrounds, vacant lot improvement and tuberculosis crusade." Incorporated 1900-1901. Maintained by voluntary contribution and by resident nurses at settlement house.

Head resident, Miss Annie Gulley. Chief nurse, Miss S. H. Cabaniss. (Former head resident, Miss E. R. P. Cocke.)

Present number of residents, women 6. (Visiting nurses appointed for 6 months or more.) Number of non-resident workers, 4.

Character of work: Classes in home or elementary nursing, invalid cooking, boys' clubs (athletic and social), circulating library, talks to kindergarten mother's clubs, school inspection, civic improvement, formation of anti-tuberculosis league.

See:

An Old Richmond Tavern as a Settlement House. *Char.*, 14:6, p. 708 (May 6, 1905).  
The Nurses' Settlement at Richmond. By Miss Minor and Miss Cabaniss. *Am. Journ. of Nurs.*, Vol. III, p. 624.  
The Nurses' Settlement in Richmond. M. J. Minor. *Am. Journ. of Nurs.*, September, 1902.

**\*ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH SETTLEMENT.**

Address Miss Grace Arents, 901 West Franklin Street, Richmond, Va.

**WEST VIRGINIA**

**CHARLESTOWN**

**\*SOCIAL SETTLEMENT.**

Charlestown, Jefferson County, W. Va.

**WISCONSIN**

**MILWAUKEE**

**\*HAPPY HOME SETTLEMENT.**

336 Jefferson Street, Milwaukee, Wis.  
Opened September, 1896, by the Wisconsin Kindergarten Association (incorporated).  
Head resident, Mrs. M. Isabel Carpenter.

**THE SETTLEMENT.**

499 Fifth Street, Milwaukee, Wis. Telephone, 3944. (Former address, 507 Fifth Street.)

Founded by Mrs. Simon Kander, March 27, 1900, as the outgrowth of the Keep Clean Mission (1895) and the Jewish Mission (1896), and joined with the Night School (1897), as The Settlement, "to provide instruction in industrial pursuits and to employ such other educational means as shall aid in bettering the home and social conditions of the people of the district." Incorporated March 28, 1901. Maintained in part by the Federated Jewish Charities of Milwaukee and in part by voluntary subscriptions and donations.

Head resident, Mary Campbell. Former head residents, Miss Elizabeth Slonaker and Miss Nina Roberts (vacation resident).

Present number of residents, women 1. Non-resident workers, 75, of whom 3 are paid.

Character of work: Social, educational, industrial. The settlement has ten baths (11,775 baths were taken last year); night schools for men and women (enrollment for 1893-04, 250); industrial, educational and social clubs for mothers, boys and girls, graded sewing school, cooking school, penny savings bank, library, bi-monthly Sunday-night meetings, military drills. etc. The work is mostly with Russian Jews.

Authorized statements:

Annual reports.

**THE WISCONSIN UNIVERSITY SETTLEMENT.**

901 First Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis. Telephone, South 534.

Founded September 10, 1902, by Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Jacobs, "to carry on the usual lines of social settlement work and to furnish a sociological laboratory for the University of Wisconsin." Incorporated. Maintained by voluntary contributions from alumni and citizens of Milwaukee.

Head resident, Herbert Henry Jacobs.

Present number of residents, men 2, women 2, children 3, total 7. (Four in residence since foundation, others for about 3 months). Number of non-resident workers, 60.

Character of work: Clubs and classes (for about 500 people a week), library and penny bank, Juvenile Court work, visiting nurse, distribution of modified milk, vacation school, garden class under auspices of Outdoor Art Associations, sociological investigations.

The settlement, then, is a former rather than a reformer; it is the ounce of prevention; a clearing house for social values, where each half may learn something about the other half; a neutral meeting place where capital and labor may talk it out; where the social amenities and free humanities of life may prevail. For, after all, the various clubs and classes and activities are chiefly valuable as doorways into the community life, or handles by which we take hold. They are not at an end, but a means to an end, namely, to friendship, to neighborhood and to citizenship.—*First Annual Report, Nov. 30, 1903.*

Authorized statements:

Annual reports.

See also:

The Wisconsin University Settlement. By the warden. The Commons, Vol. 7, No. 78, p. 778, January, 1903.

Wisconsin University Settlement. Charities, N. Y., Vol. X, p. 205 (1903).

University of Wisconsin Settlement at Milwaukee. The Commons, 7:76 (November, 1902).

Social studies by residents:

The Union Label. By James E. Boyle, in Sociological Review, 1903.

Milwaukee as a Field for a Social Settlement. Report, with maps, to Department of Economics, at University of Wisconsin (unpublished), 1902.

## HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

### WAIAKEA

#### WAIAKEA SOCIAL SETTLEMENT.

Waiakea, Hilo, Island Hawaii, Ter. Hawaii.

Founded January 1, 1903, by the Hawaiian Evangelical Association, as the enlargement of a Sunday-school work already begun, "to be a home-place for the community, where all are welcome to partake of rest, social pleasure, mental food and spiritual nourishment; to help the children especially to be happy as well as good."

Head resident, Iola A. Wight.

Character of work: Daily dispensary, Sunday-school, "friendly talks" on Sunday evenings, sewing school, music and culture classes, girls' weaving class, women's class (industrial and devotional), prayer meeting, reading room, socials, drills, visits, collecting savings, annual concert.

Authorized statements:

At Waiakea. By Iola A. Wight, in One Year in Hawaii. Published by Hawaiian Evangelical Association, 1904.

### WAILUKU

#### WAILUKU SOCIAL SETTLEMENT.

Consisting of (1) Alexander House and (2) Settlement residence. Alexander House, corner High and Market Streets, Wailuku, Island of Mavi, Ter. Hawaii. Residence, Market Street, Wailuku, Mavi. Telephone, Call "Alexander House."

Founded 1901, by Miss Nancy J. Malone, "to supply a place and means where, under right environment and in the atmosphere of a Christian home, the social instincts inherent in every human soul might be satisfied." Unincorporated. Hawaiian Evangelical Association are trustees of the property, but exert no control in general management. Maintained: "Salaries of worker and kindergartner are paid by Hawaiian Evangelical Association and Wailuku Sugar Company, assisted by a friend. Salaries of kindergartner assistants and yardman paid by private subscriptions. Private gifts, socials, entertainments and other local efforts supply money for the other running expenses and materials."

Head resident, Emily Augusta Babb. (Former head resident, Miss Emily E. Huntington.)

Present number of residents, women 4. Number of non-resident workers, none. Occasional help from friends.

Character of work: Educational, industrial, social, small library and reading room, neighboring calls, no direct religious teaching.

Authorized statements:

Report by N. J. Malone in Fortieth Annual Report Hawaiian Evang. Asso., 1903.  
One Year in Hawaii. By E. A. Babb, in Report Hawaiian Evangelical Association, 1904.

Report of Settlement Work on Maui. *The Friend*. Published by Hawaiian Evangelical Association, October, 1903.

Article in *The Friend*, March, 1904.

Social studies by residents:

Article by Lucy E. Ayers, kindergarten director, in the *Crucible* (Colorado State Normal School paper), January, 1905.

## PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

### MANILA

#### CHURCH SETTLEMENT HOUSE

Manila, Philippine Islands.

Founded October, 1902, by Rt. Rev. C. H. Brent, D. D., Bishop of the Philippine Islands.

Head resident, —. (Former head resident, Miss Margaret P. Waterman.)

Present number of residents, 4.

Character of work: Clubs for boys, with games, spelling matches and manual training; for girls, with sewing and writing. Dispensary opened in January, 1903, with a staff of twelve visiting physicians (American and native) and one resident nurse. In July a resident physician was added. In February, 1904, came a resident kindergarten. The settlement is in a fine old Spanish house, one of the best in Manila, and well adapted to the needs.

It has been necessary to go on slowly and learn the ways of these people and let them become accustomed to us before undertaking much definite work. They cannot and ought not to be pushed, but they are responsive. The Tagalog language is difficult to acquire, but is absolutely necessary to any real sharing of interests; the manifest pleasure of the people at our attempts to speak their tongue is a great encouragement to effort.—*Head Resident*.

See:

The Church Settlement for Manila. *The Commons*, 7:76 (November, 1902).

Bishop Brent's Social Settlement, from the *Manila Times*, October 22, 1902. *The Commons*, 8:81 (April, 1903).

An Appeal to American Women in the Philippines by the Ladies at the Head of Settlement House. *The Commons*, 8:82 (May, 1903).

A Philippine Island Social Settlement. By Margaret P. Waterman. *The Commons*, 9:9, pp. 432-434. Illustrated. (September, 1904.)

## ENGLAND

### BIRMINGHAM

#### BIRMINGHAM WOMEN'S SETTLEMENT.

318 Summer Lane, Birmingham, England.

Founded October, 1899, by a committee of Birmingham ladies from National Union of Women Workers, (1) "as a center for systematic study, with reference to social work and industrial conditions; (2) to promote the physical, intellectual and moral welfare, particularly of the women and children of the neighborhood." Maintained by residents' fees and voluntary subscriptions.

Head resident, May C. Staveley (of Somerville College, Oxford).

Present number of residents, 9 women. Number of non-resident workers, about 30.

This settlement is entirely undenominational and undertakes officially no religious instruction. Residents holding professions may reside here, giving part of their spare time to social work, and students at Marius Col-

lege, Birmingham, may do the same. There is co-operation with Charity Organization, Crippled Children's Union, the House Happy Evenings for the Board School, a registry of lodgings for respectable women, lectures on industrial subjects, provident district visiting, working girls' clubs, holiday work, clubs for children, etc.

Authorized statements:

Annual reports, to be obtained from the Honorable Secretary.

See also:

Women's Settlement, Birmingham. The Commons, IX, p. 219 (1904).

## CHESTERFIELD

### CHESTERFIELD SETTLEMENT.

1 Church Lane, Chesterfield, Derbyshire, England.

Founded December, 1902, by Miss Violet Markham, "to provide recreative and educational opportunities for the working people of the neighborhood." Incorporated. Financed by Miss Markham.

Head resident, Miss Tavet Isabel Willis.

Present number of residents, women 3. Number of non-resident workers, 8.

Character of the work: Chiefly in the line of evening clubs for girls and boys, recreation classes for children after school hours, social meetings for mothers, etc.

Authorized statements:

Report signed by V. R. Markham and T. I. Willis.

## IPSWICH

### IPSWICH SOCIAL SETTLEMENT.

133 and 135 Fore Street, Ipswich, Suffolk County, England. Telephone, 0582.

Founded in September, 1896, by Daniel Ford Goddard, Esq., M. P. J. P., "to provide a bona fide club on temperance principles for working men." Maintained by subscriptions from townsmen and others, and from members (1d per week).

Head resident, William Edmund Calver. (Former head residents, D. M. Pauton, Esq., R. H. Pope, Esq., D. S. Crichton, M. A.)

Present numbers of residents, men 8. (The residence has been open only a year.)

Number of non-resident workers, about 45.

The work is divided into religious, educational and social sections, and consists of Sunday services and Bible classes, lectures, debates, exhibition, an ambulance class, clubs, concerts, organ recitals, at-homes, children's parties, flower shows, gymnasium, reading room, savings bank. It has an arts and crafts exhibition. A poor man's lawyer and a nursing sister are in residence. Great stress is laid on personal influence and contact.

Our aim is to force nothing on our friends, but to try and find out what is needed, and supply the need if it lies in our power. Thus very few features of our work have, after once getting a fair start, lost their vitality.—*Seventh Annual Report.*

Authorized articles:

Reports and circulars.

Notices from time to time in The Christian World, London.

## LIVERPOOL

### VICTORIA WOMEN'S SETTLEMENT.

294 Netherfield Road, North, Liverpool, England. (Formerly at 322 Netherfield Road.) Telephone, 329 Anfield.

Founded, June, 1897, under the auspices of the Liverpool Union of Women Workers, by Dr. Delia Hamilton and Miss Edith Ling, "for social and medical work among women and children." Maintained by a body of subscribers.

Head resident, Elizabeth Macadam. (Former head residents, Dr. Delia Hamilton, Miss Edith M. Ling, Miss Twapey and Mrs. Head.)

Number of residents, 5. Number of non-resident workers, 35.



Character of work: A dispensary, in charge of medical women, provident collecting, registry and apprenticeship committee, girls' clubs, play hour, visiting invalid children, industrial schools, assisting in neighboring churches, social evenings, and reading society.

## LONDON

THE ALBANY INSTITUTE  
(FORMERLY DEPTFORD FUND HOUSE.)

Albury Street, Deptford, London, S. E., Middlesex, England. (Former address, 47, 49 and 51 Creek Road, Deptford, S. E.) Branch, Deptford Fund Refuge, Shaftesbury House, 15 Circus Street, Greenwich, S. E.

Founded, April, 1894, by Viscount and Viscountess Templeton, "to assist and relieve the distressed poor of Deptford, wherever possible, in conjunction with the local clergy and workers; and always with discretion and discrimination; the greatest care being taken in every case to avoid imposition or overlapping." Albany Institute opened in October, 1898. Maintained by voluntary donations and annual subscriptions.

Secretary, Mrs. Lamert, 24 Buckingham Palace Road, London, S. W., who is responsible to committee for all branches of the work and all financial and secretarial work.

Present number of residents, women 2 (matron and assistant matron). Number of non-resident workers, 5 to 15.

Character of work: Philanthropic, educational, recreative; pan-denominational, non-political; also rescue and preventive work among women and girls. Girls' club, attendance nightly, 300. Sick kitchen open all the year, nourishing hot dinners, 23,000 provided and distributed by ticket to necessitous poor on payment of small sum—1d. adult, 1 farthing children; clothing guild, letter guild, etc., school of domestic economy to train girls thoroughly in cooking, laundry, needlework, dressmaking and simple hygiene, clubs and classes with attendance of 848 in 1904.

Authorized statements:

Annual report of the executive committee of the Deptford Fund, published in April of each year.

BEATRICE HOUSE  
(SEE BERMONDSEY SETTLEMENT.)

## BERMONDSEY SETTLEMENT.

Farncombe Street, Jamaica Road, S. E., London, England.

Opened, 1891, under the auspices of the Wesleyan Methodist Conference, by Rev. Dr. Moulton, Rev. J. Scott Lidgett, and Percy Bunting, editor of the Contemporary Review. Mr. Lidgett is warden.

## THE WOMAN'S BRANCH OF BERMONDSEY SETTLEMENT.

147 and 149 Lower Road, Rotherhithe, S. E., London, England.

Founded also in 1891, and in connection with the Bermondsey Settlement, though not under its committee, the founders being Dr. Moulton, Mr. Lidgett and Miss Alice Barlow. Miss Mary Simmons is director of the woman's settlement, under Mr. Lidgett's wardenship.

Number of residents, men 14, women 15, children 1, total 30. Number of non-resident workers, 50.

Other branches of Bermondsey Settlement: St. George's House, West Lane and Beatrice House, 39 Prince's Street, Rotherhithe, S. E. London, England.

The work of the settlement, whatever may be its special nature, divides itself into three main branches. In the first place, it affects the more favorably placed members of the community. Forms of religious teaching, educational and recreative facilities are afforded, which for the present satisfy the desires rather of the select few than of the many. The select are not indeed confined to any one class or type. But the second class of activities tends to reach and help those at the other extreme, who represent the least favorably placed, the most helpless and apathetic of the community. A district like Bermondsey, with its population of city workers on the one hand, with its long line of waterside, with all the conditions of casual labor and overcrowding on the other,

and with no great skilled industries in between, brings sharply home to the mind the fact that the conditions of city life, if left to themselves, while they tend to the improvement of many, tend equally to the demoralization of those who have been called "the submerged tenth." Lastly, a considerable portion of our work is concerned with the work of administration, either of public bodies, or of general philanthropy. In all this it is important to maintain the spirit out of which settlements originally arose, and the methods which are in harmony with that spirit. Complaint has been made that settlements have sunk into mere institutions. In a measure this cannot be avoided, for all associations for common ends bring about organization and create instruments. Yet two things are to be desired. In the first place, the establishment and method of friendship must be maintained as absolutely vital. In the next place, it would be of inestimable value if men and women could be found, who, without uniform or anything suggestive of a special religious calling, would go and live as ordinary neighbors in some of our meanest streets.—*Warden, in Thirteenth Annual Report, Dec., 1904.*

**Authorized accounts:**

Annual reports by warden.

Bermondsey Settlement Magazine, issued monthly.

Pamphlet by Miss Simmons on the Woman's Work, obtainable through the settlement.

**See also:**

The Wealeyan Settlement at Bermondsey (Women's Settlements in London). Sunday at Home, March 1898, p. 317.

The Bermondsey Settlement. How to Deal With the Hooligan Girl. By Mrs. Kimmins. Interview by E. J. (Ill.) Young Women, IX, p. 317 (January, 1901).

Life and Labor in London (Bermondsey). Charles Booth. Third series. Religious Influence, Vol. VII, pp. 380, 382, 383.

### CAIUS HOUSE.

(SEE GONVILLE AND CAIUS MISSION AND SETTLEMENT.)

### CAMBRIDGE HOUSE.

(FORMERLY TRINITY COURT.)

131, 133 and 135 Camberwell Road, London, S. E., England. Branches: Christ's College Working Boys' Home, 113 Camberwell Road, S. E., and Queen's House, Peckham, S. E.

Founded, in 1896, by Bishop Westcott, Bishop Talbot, Bishop Selwyn and members of Cambridge University, for "Cambridge men willing and able to help in the religious, social, educational and philanthropic work of South London." Incorporated March 16, 1898. Maintained by annual subscriptions from Cambridge men and donations.

Head resident, Rev. William James Conybeare (appointed June, 1901). (Former head residents, Dr. J. H. C. Dalton, J. P., present mayor of Cambridge; C. J. B. Hurst, Esq.; E. Hodgson, Esq. as heads of Trinity Court; and Rev. W. F. Bailey, first head of Cambridge House.)

Present number of residents, men 12. Average length of time in residence, 1 year. Present number of non-resident workers, 15.

Character of work: (1) Work among children, lads, men; (2) public and official on borough councils, guardians of the poor, London County Council, education; (3) religions, in connection with the neighboring parish churches.

**Authorized articles and statements:**

Cambridge House Magazine, published quarterly.

Article, Summoned to the Rescue. Emanuel College Cambridge House, Vol. X, No. 4.

Health. School Magazine, December, 1899.

The Cambridge Mission to South London. By A. Amos and W. W. Hough, 1904.

Published by Macmillan & Bowes, Cambridge.

Summary of Work Done at Cambridge House. Price, 2d. To be had of the head.

**See also:**

Trinity Court Settlement Report, issued annually, 1890-1897.

Trinity College Mission Report for 1892.

Trinity College Mission, Sisters' and Nurses' Work.

Town and Gown. By Dr. Butler, Rev. J. T. Rowe. Trinity College Missions.

12. 4d.

Cambridge House, Camberwell. F. W. Newland, M. A. (Ill.) Sunday at Home, July, 1899, p. 579.

Cambridge House. The Commons, Chicago, 9:9 (September, 1904).

Social studies by residents:

Heart of the Empire and From the Abyss. Edited by C. F. G. Masterman.

From the Abyss. Edited by C. F. G. Masterman.

### CANNING TOWN WOMEN'S SETTLEMENT.

(FORMERLY SETTLEMENT OF WOMEN WORKERS.)

Residence, 457, 459 and 461 Barking Road, E. Offices and Club Rooms, 81 Barking Road, E. Hospital and Nurses' Home, 538 and 540 Barking Road, E. Dispensary, Quadrant Street, Old Canning Town. Convalescent Home, Danbury, North Chelmsford.

Founded January, 1892, "upon a distinctly religious, though unsectarian, basis. It is intended that the management shall be entirely independent, but the work carried on will always be in close co-operation with the Congregational and other churches of the district; and workers from any denomination are heartily invited." Maintained by residents' fees and public subscriptions.

Head resident, Miss Rebecca Halley Cheetham.

Present number of residents, women 20. Number of non-resident workers, about 20. Average time in residence, about 3 years.

Character of work: Sunday services and Bible classes, dispensary, servants' registry, provident collecting, children's guild of play, mothers' meetings, classes, clubs, sick benefit societies, lectures, association for befriending young servants, work with invalid and cripple children. A very important part of the work is the medical mission hospital, with its beautiful new building.

Authorized statements:

Annual reports.

Account of Medical Mission Hospital, 1904.

### \*CHALFONT HOUSE.

20 Queen's Square, W. C., Bloomsbury, London, England.

Founded, 1893, by a committee of the Society of Friends, without official connection with the organization of the society.

Warden, F. E. Harvey, M. A. (Former warden, George Newman, M. D.)

Number of residents, men 12. Number of non-resident workers, "no definite association, but many who co-operate."

Character of work: Workingmen's club (including subsidiary societies for bicycling, swimming, cricket, football and table games), a book circle for working men and women, lectures, concerts and entertainments, Sunday morning adult school and newspaper class, Sunday evening religious meeting, educational classes, Saturday picnic parties to the country, etc.

Authorized articles:

Annual reports.

Articles from time to time in "Friend" (London) and "British Friend."

### CHARTERHOUSE MISSION.

40 Tabard Street, Southwark, London, England. Women's houses, 34, 36 and 38 Tabard Street.

Founded, in 1885, by members of the Charterhouse School, for "the religious and social benefit of the inhabitants of one of the worst districts of South London." Maintained by subscriptions from "Carthusians" and their friends.

Head resident, Rev. Herbert Ridley, M. A., Oxford. (Former head residents, Rev. F. G. Curry, B. A., Rev. P. N. Waggett, M. A., Rt. Rev. W. L. Vyvyan.)

Present number of residents, men 3, women 6, total 9. Number of non-resident workers, about 14. "The majority of the resident workers are professional, paid and practically permanent. The visitors come for a day, a few weeks, as a rule, but one has stayed five years."

Character of work: Church services, clubs for boys, men, girls, visiting, lectures, entertainments, bank.

The building consists of three floors. The ground floor, which is about eight feet below the level of the street, is used as a church, and a very handsome church it is—plain, spacious, and dignified. It seats between 400 and 500. The first floor contains two rooms. The largest is called Charterhouse Hall, and is used for a variety of purposes. Here is held a mother's meeting,

Sunday-school, Band of Hope meetings, singing and drilling classes, social entertainments and dramatic performances. Under the kind supervision of the well-known actor, Mr. Cyril Maude, an enthusiastic Old Carthusian, this room has been fitted with a stage, with all needful appliances. The room seats 400 people. The smaller room, 81 feet by 18 feet, is used for the men's club, which meets nightly. It is supplied with billiard and bagatelle tables, draught boards, and tables for dominoes, and is fairly well provided with newspapers and illustrated periodicals, many of which are sent from Charterhouse. The men's club does not confine itself to indoor amusements. It is also strong in some forms of athletics, such as cricket, football, cycling, etc. The second floor is divided into three rooms. The largest is the gymnasium, which is fitted up with every requirement needed for gymnastic exercises, and is one of the most complete in South London. It is used, by boys chiefly, every night in the week but Sunday. On Sunday afternoon it is pressed into the service as an addition to the accommodation for the Sunday-school. A smaller room forms a clubroom for boys. It is fitted with tables for bagatelle, table bowls, table tennis, cannon, etc. Here also they practice the arts of wood-carving and of boxing. On Sunday the boys' club is used for Bible classes and quiet recreation. The third room, which is small, is used for the boys' library. There is also on this floor a small open-air playground, shut in top and sides by a wire guard, so that it can actually be used for cricket and football.—*Pamphlet, The Charterhouse Mission, 1904.*

**Authorized statements:**

Annual Mission Reports. Pamphlet. The Charterhouse Mission, 1904. (A history of the mission from its beginning.)

**CHRIST CHURCH (OXFORD) MISSION.**

Follett Street, Poplar, E. London, England. (Former address, Lodore Street, London. Opened as a mission, in 1881, by Christ Church, Oxford. Maintained by voluntary subscription, chiefly from past and present members of Christ Church.

Warden, the Rev. Charles Philip Stewart Clark. (Former wardens, Rev. H. L. Paget, Rev. R. E. Adderley, Rev. T. G. Adderley, Rev. W. H. Carroll and Rev. A. D. Tupper Carey.)

Number of residents, 6 men.

There is a branch of the community of St. John Baptist, Clewer, established in connection with the mission.

Character of work: Services in church, visiting the people, clubs, guilds, temperance work and the ordinary activities of an East End parish.

The work is distinctively religious and parochial; there you find a small colony of Christ Church men, clergymen, and laymen in the Christ Church House with six Clewer Sisters, a district nurse, and two or three ladies at the Mission House, living in the middle of a district containing a population of about 6,000 people, and covering an area of about a quarter of a mile square. Our building consist of a church, with accommodation for 600, a parish room, men's club, a house for sisters, the Christ Church House, and a coffee house.—*Report for 1899.*

**Authorized articles:**

Annual reports.

**\*CLARE COLLEGE MISSION.**

161 Abbeyfield Road, Rotherhithe, London, England.  
Head resident, Rev. W. P. Godwin.

**COLLEGE OF WOMEN WORKERS.  
(SEE GREY LADIES.)**

**\*CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE MISSION.**

186 New Cross Road, S. E., London, England.  
Head resident, Rev. R. W. M. Lewis.

**ERSKINE HOUSE**  
(SEE TOYNBEE HALL.)

**ESK HOUSE**  
(SEE PRESBYTERIAN SETTLEMENT.)

**FOSTER HOUSE**  
(SEE FRIEND'S NEW EAST END MISSION.)

**\*FELSTED SCHOOL MISSION.**

Custom House, E. Victoria Docks, London, England.  
Head resident, Rev. T. H. Gilbert, M. A.

**FENTON HOUSE**  
(SEE WOMEN'S SETTLEMENT.)

**\*FRIEND'S NEW EAST END MISSION.**

Bedford Institute, Spitalfields, London, E., England. (House of Residence for Workers, Foster House, South Tottenham, London, N.)  
Opened in 1890.

**\*GONVILLE AND CAIUS COLLEGE, MISSION AND SETTLEMENT.**  
(BRANCH, HARROWAY ROAD, BATTERSEA.)

Caius House, Battersea Square, London, England. Branch, Harroway Road.  
Founded 1887, by Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, "for the elevation of the people by religion and culture through residents graduated at the University of Cambridge." Maintained by private subscriptions for resident and non-resident members of the college.

Head resident, Rev. Arthur Shillits, B. A. (Former head residents, Rev. F. L. Pawaon (1887-1891), Rev. L. B. L. Hopkins (1891-1899).)

Present number of residents, men 4, women 1, children 1, total 6. Average time in residence, 2 years. Number of non-resident workers, 12.

Character of work: Religious work in connection with Church, lectures, debates, clubs for men, women and boys.

Authorized statement:

History of Caius College Mission and Settlement. Rev. W. B. L. Hopkins. The Cambridge Mission to London. MacMillan and Bowes, 1904.

**GREY LADIES.**  
(COLLEGE OF WOMEN WORKERS.)

Dartmouth Row, Blackheath Hill, S. E., London, England. Branch houses at Kennington Park Road, Gravesend and Blackheath.

Founded, 1891, by the Bishop of Southwark, to help the work of the church in South London. Maintained by residents' fees.

Head member, Miss S. Wordsworth. (Former head resident, Miss Yeatman.)

Resident workers, 55

Character of work: All forms of parochial work, with the exception of nursing, such as classes, mothers' meetings, clubs for boys and girls, district visiting, teaching preparation of candidates for baptism and confirmation, and attending to the care of churches. This settlement was founded to supply a felt want, or other two. First, workers for the very poor parishes which have no rich residents; second, a sphere of useful work for the church for ladies who have no wish to enter sisterhoods or who can, for family reasons, only give three or four months in the year to outside work. It has evidently struck a vein which needed tapping, for it has grown beyond the expectation of its founders.—*Statement of Head Worker.*

See:

Annual reports.

**\*HARROW MISSION.**

191 Latimer Road, Natting Hill, W. London, England.

## LADY MARGARET HALL SETTLEMENT.

129 and 131 Kennington Road, Lambeth, London, S. E. England.

Founded, in 1897, by the members of Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford, "to provide a center for work in co-operation with parochial and other organizations in Lambeth and N. Vauxhall." Maintained by subscriptions, donations, fees from residents under the direction of a committee.

Head resident, Miss Edith A. Pearson. (Former head resident, Miss Edith Lauridge.)

Present number of residents, women 12 to 14. Number of non-resident workers, about 28.

Character of work: (a) Parochial, such as district visiting, Sunday-school, teaching clubs, etc.; (b) non-parochial, in connection with Charity Organization Society, Invalid Children's Aid Association and other societies, school management, provident collecting, workhouse visiting, etc.

The settlement is in Kensington Road, not far from Westminster Bridge Road, and is on the route of the Kennington and Brixton omnibuses from Oxford Circus. It contains ten residents' rooms and a small spare room, besides a chapel, a common room, dining room, drawing room, office, bath-rooms, and a room which is sublet to the Oxford Mission to Calcutta as an office. The settlement is in a particularly open and airy situation; it has a long garden, and also stands some way back from the road, which is a wide thoroughfare.—*Report, June, 1903-May, 1904.*

See:

The Women's Settlements of London. Lady Margaret Hall. Sunday at Home, January, 1898, pp. 167-169.

## LEIGHTON HALL.

(SEE ST. PANCRAZ.)

## THE LEYSIAN MISSION.

(SEE MOULTON HOUSE.)

## MANSFIELD HOUSE UNIVERSITY SETTLEMENT.

89 Barking Road, Canning Town, E. London, England. Branches: Men's Club, 143-147 Barking Road, E.; Boys' Club, 310 Barking Road, E.; The "Wave" Lodging House, Victoria Dock Road, E., London, England.

Founded, August, 1890, by Mansfield College, Oxford, "to provide religious, educational and philanthropic services, classes, lectures, social clubs and other means of culture, recreation and enjoyment for the people of the district." Maintained by payments by residents for board and lodgings, subscriptions of club members, and voluntary contributions. Incorporated June 10, 1896.

Warden, J. Bruce Wallace; co-warden, Henry Cubbon. (Former warden, Percy Alden, 1889-1901, now the vice-president.)

Present number of residents, men 14. Average time in residence, about 1 year, 2 months. Number of non-resident workers, 12.

Character of work: Adult school for men on Sunday mornings, religious meetings, educational classes, dramatic entertainments and concerts, free legal advice, clubs for men, working boys and school boys, lodging house for casual workers. The distinctive part of the settlement work is the strong part it has played in the local politics and administration.

Authorized articles:

Mansfield House reports, issued annually. Circulars, pamphlets, etc.

Life at Mansfield House. Pamphlet by residents. Apply at Mansfield House.

A Week at Mansfield House. Pamphlet by residents. Ibid.

See also:

Notes from England. Joseph King, M. A. Andover Review, December, 1892.

Mansfield House, University Settlement. C. J. Kenworthy. Christian Weekly, 13a

Salisbury Square, E. C., April 22, 1893. Price 1d.

Social and Educational Centers of London. C. J. Peer. Altruistic Review, Springfield, O., August, 1893.

The Mansfield House Settlement. Percy Alden. The Outlook, August 12, 1893.

Mansfield House University Settlement. Ozora Stearns Davis. Hartford Seminary

Record, Hartford, Conn., December, 1893.

Mansfield House. Christian World, London, November 8, 1894.

Problem of the Unemployed. New Age, London, February 14, 1895.

Percy Alden on Social Science. The Friend, London, March 8, 1895.

- The Arrival of Percy Alden. Outlook, New York, April 27, 1895.  
 What Mansfield House is Doing for East London. By Rev. George E. Hooker. Congregationalist, Boston, May 23, 1895.  
 The University Settlements of London: Where They Are and What They Are Doing. (Mansfield House.) T. C. Cullings. Leisure Hour, 44:600-796 (1895).  
 Serious Fire Mansfield House. Christian World, London, January 23, 1896.  
 A Day at Mansfield House. Percy L. Parker. Temple Magazine (Ill.), 1:272 (January, 1897).  
 Percy Alden. Outlook, New York, 56:420 (June 1, 1897).  
 Canning Town Settlements. (Ill.) Sunday at Home, Vol. 45 (1898).  
 Mansfield Settlement: The Problems of the Poor. By Percy Alden. Interview by E. J. (Ill.) Y. M., XVI, (M., 1902).  
 Life and Labor of the People. Charles Booth. Vol. I, p. 122.  
 Percy Alden's Twelve Years in East London. The Commons, 7:75 (October, 1902).  
 Vol. IX, pp. 378, 510 (1904), and 10:2 (February, 1905).  
 Mansfield House. The Commons, 10:5 (May, 1905).  
 Social studies by residents:  
 ALDEN, PERCY.  
 The Unemployed. Published by King & Sons, 1905.

**MAURICE HOSTEL.**  
 (THE CHRISTIAN SOCIAL UNION SETTLEMENT.)

Men's House, 64-66 Britannia Street, Hoxton, N. Women's House, 51 and 53 Herbert Street, N. Club House, 90 Shepherdess Walk, London, England.  
 Head of Men's House, Mr. John R. Neal. Head of Women's House, Miss F. Eves.  
 Present number of workers, men 5, women 7, total 12. Number of non-resident workers, about 50.

Character of work: In addition to the usual clubs, meetings, lectures, medical and legal aid, holiday home, nursery, a trades registry for girls, residents have served as guardians of the poor, local managers for various day and evening schools on the Twentieth Century League (swimming and gymnastics), the Mansion House Unemployed Relief Committee, the Council on the Dwellings of the Poor, Children's Happy Evenings Association, Federation of Working Boys' Clubs, on various holiday funds, C. S. U. Research Committee, etc.

Hoxton is the leading criminal quarter of London, and indeed of all England "Wall off Hoxton," and it is said, "and nine-tenths of the criminals of London would be walled off." In Hoxton thieves of every kind seem to be represented. When we add to this widespread criminal element a great mass of poverty and extremely low life, and when we remember that over a considerable part of the area anyone who can rise a little in the world is sure to leave (unless indeed his success in life is connected with thieving or dealing in stolen goods), we may understand how terribly difficult is the task of social and religious reform. The people generally live under extremely crowded conditions; it is stated, not improbably, that about a quarter of them are chronically out of work. Both from sanitary and economic causes there is a good deal of physical weakness. They have not the food they require. If not underfed they are ill fed. Among this very degraded population, many of whom are without grit, stamina or backbone, and among whom sturdiness often tends to criminality, social problems have to be faced as serious as any, and whatever plans may be adopted, men and women and money are required to carry them out.—Chas. Booth, *Life and Labor of the People*.

Authorized statements:  
 Annual reports.

\*MORLEY COLLEGE.

131 Waterloo Road, S. E., London, England.  
 Head, E. J. Urwick.

\*MOULTON HOUSE.  
 (THE LEYSIAN MISSION.)

City Road, E. C., London, England.

Magnificent new buildings were recently dedicated for the use of this settlement, which works in connection with the Leysian Mission, both

being under the auspices of the Wesleyans. The plant far exceeds anything before erected for social settlement purposes and marks the greatest development yet seen in institutionalized settlement work. The hall seats 2,000 people comfortably. Excellent and ample gymnasium facilities are provided for both sexes and all ages. An interesting feature is a roof garden, with an area of about 300 square feet, for open air preaching, lectures and concerts. This is accessible, not only through the building, but close by a stairway from the street. The cost of the buildings amounts to about \$560,000. An idea of the magnitude of the proposed work is gathered from the large provision for residents. It is expected that there will be no less than sixty residents, giving their leisure to the social work of the Settlement, and these will be made up of students, business men, women workers and others.—*The Commons, Chicago, 9:10, p. 509 ('04).*

NEIGHBORHOOD GUILD, LEIGHTON HALL.

(SEE ST. PANCRAE ETHICAL SOCIETY CLUB.)

NORTH LONDON LADIES' SETTLEMENT.

(SEE YORK HOUSE.)

MARCHMONT HALL.

(SEE PASSMORE EDWARDS SETTLEMENT.)

MAYFIELD HOUSE.

(SEE ST. HILDA'S, EAST.)

OXFORD HOUSE.

Mape Street, Bethnal Green, N. E., London, England. Telephone, 8923 London Wall. (Formerly situated in a disused school, S. Andrew's St., Bethnal Green, E.) Women's Settlement, S. Margaret's House. Convalescent Home at Bexhill on Sea.

Founded, 1884, as a settlement of the Church of England in East London by gentlemen of Oxford University, "in order that Oxford men may take part in the social and religious work of the church in East London; that they may learn something of the life of the poor; may try to better the conditions of the working classes as regards health and recreation, mental culture and spiritual teaching; and may offer an example, so far as in them lies, of a simple and religious life." Incorporated 1898.

Head resident, the Rev. H. S. Woolcombe, M. A. (Former head residents, Rev. W. E. Jackson, M. A., Rev. and Hon. J. Adderley, Rev. Canon Hensley Henson, Rev. B. Wilson, Rt. Rev. A. F. Winnington Ingram, Lord Bishop of London.)

Present number of residents, men 23 (principally Oxford graduates). Some are engaged in lay professions and devote their evenings to the work, while some are able to give most of their time. Number of non-resident workers, 4.

Character of work: (1) The promotion and management of social clubs for men and boys; (2) the organization of a federation for furthering the establishment of workmen's social clubs, which have (a) no political object, (b) impose no religious test, (c) supply no alcoholic liquors on the premises (there are now upward of seventy clubs, with an aggregate attendance of 1,000); (3) the provision of popular lectures in clubs and institutions; (4) the management of the Excelsior Hall and baths, acquired in 1898; (5) work in connection with (a) the Charity Organization Society, (b) the Children's Country Holiday Fund, (c) the Cadet and Church Lads' Brigade Movements, (d) sanitary aid, (e) the visitation of patients in the London Hospital, (f) the management of schools, both board and voluntary, (g) friendly societies, (h) the provision of open spaces, (i) the promotion of public morality and temperance; (6) lay work of various kinds in Sunday-schools, districts, relief committees, etc.; (7) a convalescent home.

Authorized statements:

The Annual Report, which contains a full account of the work carried on in connection with the house, is sent free to all subscribers, or may be obtained on application to the head.

The Oxford House Chronicle, issued monthly (2s. 6d. per annum, post free). A rec-



ord of the work of the settlement, with articles on subjects of special interest to workers.

Reports on Social Questions, issued by the Federation of Working Men's Social Club—c. g.: (1) The London Hospitals; (2) Notes on the Housing Question.

The Oxford House Papers (first and second series), published more than ten years ago by Rivington's, may still be obtained from Longmans, Green & Co., 38 to 41 Paternoster Row, E. C.

See also:

Oxford House in Bethnal Green. Sir W. R. Anson. *Economic Review*, London, January, 1893. 3a.

Oxford House in Bethnal Green. Earl of Stamford. *The Guardian*.

Opening of the New Oxford House. Pamphlet printed by W. Odhams, Strand, London.

Oxford House. Charles Booth, in *The Labor and Life of the People*, Vol. I, p. 122.

Toynbee Hall and Oxford House. F. Arnold. *Leisure Hour*, 37:274 (1888).

Oxford House in Bethnal Green. Sir W. R. Anson. *Economic Review*, 3:10 (January, 1893).

Oxford House in Bethnal Green. Pamphlet report for 1896.

Oxford House in Bethnal Green in the Twentieth Year of Its Work, Life and Labor in London. Charles Booth. Third series, Vol. VII, pp. 380, 382.

### PASSMORE EDWARDS SETTLEMENT.

(SUCCEEDS UNIVERSITY HALL, GORDON SQUARE.)

35 and 37 Tavistock Place, Pancras, N. W., London, England.

Founded, 1896, under the inspiration of Mrs. Humphry Ward, as a further development of the social work carried on at Marchmont Hall, under the auspices of the University Hall settlement. Afterwards assisted by Mr. Passmore Edwards. Incorporated December 5, 1895. Maintained by voluntary subscriptions.

Warden, G. E. Gladstone. (Former wardens, Rev. P. H. Wicksteed, John Russell Esq., and R. G. Talton Esq.)

Present number of residents, men 11, women 1, total 12. Number of non-resident workers, 30 to 40.

Character of work: Educational, recreative, social. There is a science society, classes in botany, elements of music, cooking, dressmaking, art needlework, French, drawing, gymnastics, a Shakespeare and a choral society, a library, lectures, dramatic society, smoking debates, social evenings, excursions and rambles, men's clubrooms with a refreshment bar, legal advice, boys' club with games, gymnastics, football, cricket, swimming, a cadet corps, children's recreation school, playrooms, girls' clubs, invalid children's school, etc. In addition, the settlement has showed keen interest in the London Education Bill, has held public meetings on local affairs, as the advocating of acquisition of open spaces in South Pancras and the support of the progressive program of the Borough Council election. A most interesting vacation school is part of the work of the settlement. The workmen and working women of the neighborhood are brought into active participation in the work and life of the place as associates, whose spirit is expressed as follows:

We believe that many changes in the conditions of life and labor are needed, and are coming to pass; but we believe also that men, without any change except in themselves and in their feelings toward one another, might make this world a better and happier place. Therefore, with the same sympathies but different experiences of life, we meet to exchange ideas and to discuss social questions, in the hope that as we learn to know one another better, a feeling of fellowship may arise among us. To these ends we have a library, clubs, lectures, classes, entertainments, etc., and we endeavor to make the settlement a center where we may unite our several resources in a social and intellectual home.—*Circular Rules of Associateship and Statement of Aims*. Signed by George E. Gladstone, Warden, April, 1904.

Authorized articles:

University Hall reports.

University Hall pamphlets.

Appeal for Help Towards the Provision of New Buildings. University Hall.

Settlement Magazine, *The Associate*, issued quarterly.

Reports and circulars, especially the first illustrated circular, entitled *The Passmore Edwards Settlement*.

## Articles on settlement by directors:

WARD, MRS. HUMPHRY.

University Hall. Macmillan &amp; Co., London, 1891, 45 pp.

The Future of University Hall. Smith, Elder &amp; Co., London, 1891.

New Forms of Christian Education. The New World, London, June, 1891.

Address, Social Ideas and Collectivism. At Passmore Edwards House, in London, October 14, 1897.

## See also:

Passmore Edwards Settlement in Bloomsbury. Spec., 80:267.

Passmore Edwards House. The Commons, Chicago, 2:12, p. 3 (April, 1898).

The Architecture of the Passmore Edwards Settlement. G. Le Morris and Esther Wood. (Ill.) Studio, 16:11 (February, 1899).

Passmore Edwards Settlement, R. G. Tatton, warden; and Work Among Women and Children at the Passmore Edwards Settlement, London, W. C. L'Informateur, Bulletin de Renseignements sur les Etudes en France et l'Etranger 2e Année No. 2, Société Française d'Imprimerie et de Librairie, Paris.

The Passmore Edwards Settlement, in Life and Labor of the People. Third series, Vol. VII, p. 380.

## \*THE PEEL INSTITUTE.

11 Woodbridge Street, Clerkenwell, London, England.

President, G. M. Gillett, 58 Lombard Street.

## \*PEMBROKE COLLEGE MISSION.

207a East Street, Walworth, S. E., London, E., England.

Founded, 1886, under the auspices of Pembroke College, Cambridge.

Head resident, C. F. Andrews.

## Authorized statements:

Annual reports.

## PRESBYTERIAN SETTLEMENT.

(ESK HOUSE.)

56 East India Dock Road, Poplar, London, E., England.

Founded March 24, 1899, by the Presbytery of London, North, under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church of England, "to help Presbyterian churches in the neighborhoods of Bow, Millwall, Stepney, Victoria Docks and Poplar." Maintained by Presbyterians.

Lady superintendent, Mrs. Alexander Matheson. (Former lady superintendent, Mrs. Hewitt, now Mrs. Orchard.)

Present number of residents, women 4.

Character of work: Bible and Sunday-school classes, mothers' meetings, girls' clubs, visiting at docks, factories, hospitals and neighborhoods.

## Authorized statements:

Annual report, 1899-1904.

Articles in The Presbyterian, April 5, 1900.

## QUEEN'S HOUSE.

(SEE CAMBRIDGE HOUSE.)

## ROBERT BROWNING SETTLEMENT.

Robert Browning Hall, York Street, Walworth Road, S. E., London, England. Men's House, 1 York Street, Walworth Road, S. E. Branches: Browning Tavern, 195 Walworth Road, S. E. Browning Club, 197 Walworth Road, S. E. Dale Library of Christian Sociology, 197 Walworth Road, S. E. Michael Faraday Home for Old Folks, 85 Goodrich Road, East Dulwich, S. E. Holiday Home, Wild Goose Cottage, Horsham, Sussex.

Founded 1895, by a committee appointed by the remaining members of the Congregational Church, worshipping in Locksfield Chapel, opened in 1790, and now known as Browning Hall. Incorporated 1905, by license of the Board of Trade, under the (Limited Liabilities) Companies Act. Maintained by voluntary subscription.

First opened for public use June 13, 1790; the scene of the Poet's Baptism, June 14, 1812; named after him in 1891. For "the furtherance of the Kingdom of God, as it is declared in the Gospel of Jesus Christ, and the amelioration of the life and lot of the people dwelling in the Borough of Southwark, and in other poor parts of London and elsewhere, by religious, legal, medical or educational service, by social clubs, by thrift agencies, by lectures, classes, entertainments, exhibitions and by every other means available, which will tend to promote the full and happy development of body, mind and soul; and, to this end, the furtherance of inquiries into the

condition and needs of the working classes and of the destitute, the consideration, advancement and execution of projects designed to promote their welfare."—*Memorandum of Association.*

Warden, Francis Herbert Stead, M. A.

Present number of residents, men 8, women 4, children 4, total 16. Seven have been 10 years in residence, and of the 16 enumerated the average during these 10 years has been about 2 years 8 months. Number of non-resident workers, 30, "besides a whole army of workers from the working people living around us and another host of occasional helpers from the suburbs."

Character of work: Special stress has been laid on the labor movement generally and on the labor movement in religion, on resident households rather than on a resident convent, on effacing the distinction between "residents" and "neighbors;" on the Street Group with Street Friend and Ward Friend; "net work" of neighborliness; Browning Hall conference on housing, Pres. Rt.-Hon. Chas. Booth; national committee of organized labor to promote old age pensions for all, union of all churches in the service of the poor.—*Warden.*

The very poorest district of the vast metropolis. In the center of this immense workmen's town, "a mass of brick and smoke, dirty and dusky," is the division of Walworth. Inside its boundaries is the central point of the county of London. Here, then, we have the heart of the great city. In the square mile that surrounds the Settlement there are now herded together more than 120,000 human beings. In the ward in which it stands 268 persons are living on the acre, as against 56 for London as a whole.—*The Robert Browning Settlement, by Wm. T. Stead, Jr.*

"For loftiness of ideal, for the successful promotion of the union of Churches in the service of the poor, and for width of practical sympathy with the lives of the people, the Browning Settlement holds the palm among all such institutions."—*Mr. Charles Booth in opening the Browning Club, June, 1902.*

#### Authorized statements:

Reports, annual and occasional, especially *The Week at Robert Browning Hall.*

The best report is in *Eight Years in the Slums*. Appendix to W. T. Stead's *In Our Midst*. R. of R.'s Annual. London (1903).

At the Heart of the Heart of the Empire. F. Herbert Stead. *The Commons*, 10:4, pp. 226-231. Illustrated. (April, 1905.)

#### See also:

Mr. Herbert Stead's *Social Gospel*. *The Christian Commonwealth*, November 29, 1894.

Poem in *Punch*. London, December 21, 1895—"Browning at Browning Hall."

Article by Rev. M. James Campbell, in *The Commons*, May, 1896.

Robert Browning Hall (Walworth), London, 6:589 (July 8, 1897).

A Center of Social Activity in *The Daily News Weekly*, March 10, 1900.

Life and Labor in London. C. Booth. Third Series, Vol. VII, p. 383.

Herbert Stead and the Browning Settlement, Walworth; *A Man Who Reaches the Masses*. C. H. Irwin. Sun. H., June, 1901. Illustrated.

Robert Browning Settlement at Düsseldorf Exhibition. F. Herbert Stead. *Eng. R. of Rs.*, 26:153, p. 261 (September, 1902). Illustrated.

Browning Hall. *The Commons*, Chicago, 6:68 (March, 1902), and Vol. IX, pp. 149, 280, 378 (1904).

Robert Browning Settlement. *The Commons*, 10:5 (May, 1905).

#### Social studies by residents:

STEAD, F. HERBERT. Present Social Issues in London. *The Commons*, Vol. IX, p. 45 (1904).

#### RUGBY HOUSE.

292 Lancaster Road, Notting Hill, W., London, Eng. Summer camp, New Romney. Founded in 1885, by A. F. Walmer and other old members of Rugby School, "for home mission work." Maintained by friends, old and present Rugbyans.

Head resident, Rev. Frederic Meyrick Jones. (Former head residents, C. M. Blunt, S. H. Ranking, J. A. Davies, I. A. Daniel.)

Present number of residents, men 5. Number of non-resident workers, 20-30.

Character of work: Religious services, lectures, musicales, gymnasium, carpentry, reading, singing, games, swimming, football, draughts, billiards, shooting, library, carving, fretwork writing, netting, knitting, basket-making, bamboo work, band, drill, debates, etc.

The area of Notting Dale, inhabited by the hangers-on of the rich, and created for the most part by their thoughtlessness, presents the most desperate problem of all.—*Charles Booth's Life and Labour of the People in London.—Third Series.*

Authorized statements:

Reports, published annually.

The Rugby Boys' Club: Its Origin and Objects. Arthur F. Walrond. December, 1891. To be obtained at Rugby House.

SHAFTSBURY HOUSE  
(SEE ALBANY INSTITUTE.)

SPENCER HALL  
(SEE ST. PANCRAE ETHICAL SOCIETY CLUB.)

SETTLEMENT OF WOMEN WORKERS.  
(SEE CANNING TOWN WOMEN'S SETTLEMENT.)

ST. ANTHONY'S SETTLEMENT.  
(CATHOLIC SOCIAL UNION SETTLEMENT.)

21 Great Prescott Street, London, E., England. Telephone, 570 Avenue. (Former addresses, 17 Great Prescott Street and Gertrude House, St. Mark Street.)

Founded 1894, by the Dowager Duchess of Newcastle, for "improving the social and moral condition of the very poor." Maintained by private means and subscriptions.

Head resident, —.

Present number of residents, women 5. Number of non-resident workers, 3.

Character of work: Clubs, classes, district visiting. There is room in the House for five resident workers, besides the Dowager Duchess of Newcastle. A district is allotted to each worker, who visits regularly the Catholics in her district, gives relief in kind when needed, by means of tickets for bread, meat, milk, groceries, or coals.—*Ninth Annual Report, Oct. 1, 1903-July 31, 1904.*

Authorized statements:

Annual report.

Article in Pall Mall Magazine, February, 1904.

See also:

The Dowager Duchess of Newcastle and Her Whitechapel Settlement. By E. R. E. W. Illustrated. Englishwoman, 9:79 (January, 1899).

ST. GEORGE'S HOUSE.  
(SEE BERMONDSEY SETTLEMENT.)

ST. HELEN'S HOUSE.  
(FORMERLY TRINITY SETTLEMENT, STRATFORD.)

93 The Grove, Stratford, London, E., England. (Previous address, 20 Manbery Park.) Branch 7 and 9, Grove Crescent Road.

Founded October, 1897, by H. R. H., Duchess of Albany, as a branch of St. Margaret's House, Bethnal Green, E., at the request for help from the Trinity College (Oxford) Mission. Maintained by general subscriptions and residents' fees.

Head resident, Miss Annie St. Hill. (Former head resident, Mrs. Crossley.)

Present number of residents, women 12. Average time in residence, about 7 years.

Character of work: District visiting and nursing, Sunday-school teaching, mothers' meetings, guilds, clubs, bands of hope, charity organization, girls' friendly society, Metropolitan Association for Befriending Young Servants, children's county holiday fund, workhouse and infirmary visiting.

Authorized statements:

Annual reports.

Ladies' Settlements. By Mrs. Crossley. To be obtained from settlement.

## ST. HILDA'S, EAST.

(CHELTENHAM LADIES' COLLEGE GUILD SETTLEMENT.)

Old Nichol Street, Bethnal Green, E., London, England. (This is the continuation of Mayfield House, Old Ford Road, Bethnal Green, E.)

Founded 1889, by a guild of the Cheltenham Ladies' College.

Head resident, Miss Bruce.

Present number of residents, women 10.

Character of work: The work done by the residents has gone on steadily on the usual lines, including district visiting, Sunday-school teaching, charity organization, board school management, country holiday and club work, and classes held for pupil teachers and invalid children. One resident is a trained teacher of handicrafts. Another resident superintends a factory girls' dinner club, two are managers of evening continuation schools.

Authorized statements:

Annual reports.

See also:

St. Hilda's East Settlement (Women's Settlements of London. Sunday at Home, May, 1898, p. 441).

Cheltenham College Guild. Life and Labor in London. C. Booth. Third Series, Vol. VII, p. 380.

## ST. MARGARET'S HOUSE.

(LADIES' BRANCH OF OXFORD HOUSE.)

21 Old Ford Road, Bethnal Green, London, England. (Former address, 4 Victoria Park Square, Bethnal Green.)

Founded in 1889, by a committee of Oxford and London ladies, "to provide a center in Bethnal Green at which ladies can reside, for religious, social and educational work among the women, girls and children of surrounding parishes." Maintained by public subscription and fees of residents.

Head resident, Miss Beatrice Cecilia Harrington.

Present number of residents, women 21. Number of non-resident workers, 5.

Character of work: Girls' clubs, children's guilds, workhouse, infirmary and hospital visiting, work in connection with the metropolitan association for befriending young servants, charity organization society, children's country holiday fund, school managing, provident collecting, parochial work under the clergy in six parishes.

The settlement was named after St. Margaret, queen of Scotland, an English princess who carried a more enlightened Christianity, a more refined cultivation, and a more practical philanthropy into a country not wholly ignorant of better things, but cut off by circumstances from social intercourse with those more favored in educational advantages than themselves.

See:

The annual reports and the Oxford House Chronicle.

Woman's Settlements in Bethnal Green. Mrs. Mace. Good Words, 36:613 (1895).

The Woman's Settlements of London (St. Margaret's House, Bethnal Green). Sunday at Home, February, 1898, p. 249.

Paper read by Miss Harrington at Church Congress, London, 1899. Bemrose & Co., London.

Articles by residents:

Women's Settlements. By Mary Talbot, in the Economic Review for October, 1895.

Published by Rivington, Percival & Co., 34 King Street, Covent Garden, London.

St. Margaret's House, Bethnal Green. By Mary Talbot, in The Universities and the Social Problem. Published by Rivington, Percival & Co., 1895.

The Work of a Ladies' Settlement. By Ethel Portal, in Good Citizenship. Published by Joyce Allen, 156 Charing Cross Road, London, 1899.

## \* ST. MILDRED'S HOUSE.

(IN CONNECTION WITH ST. MARGARET'S HOUSE.)

Millwall, Isle of Dogs, E. London.

Head resident, Miss Winstom.

## ST. PANCRAS ETHICAL SOCIETY CLUBS.

(FORMERLY LEIGHTON HALL NEIGHBORHOOD GUILD AND ST. PANCRAS ETHICAL GUILD.)

Spencer Hall, Spencer Road, Dartmouth Park Hill, London, N. W., England. (Former addresses, Leighton Hall, 8, 9 and 10 Leighton Crescent, Kentish Town, N. W.; 7 Prince of Wales Road, London, N. W.)

Founded 1888, by Dr. Coit, as a neighborhood guild. Reorganized 1899, under the auspices of the North London Ethical Society. Reconstructed March, 1902, by F. B. Kirkman, "in order to afford members of the St. Pancras Ethical Society opportunities of intercourse not adequately provided by the Sunday meetings. It aims at promoting friendship without distinction of class; it lays special stress on intellectual culture without, however, neglecting various forms of recreation, and it endeavors by its form of government and its insistence on the principle of each for all, and all for each, to afford a practical training in civic and social duties."—*Aims and Constitution of Clubs*. Self-supporting.

Present secretary, R. H. Greaves, Esq., 19 Dartmouth Park Hill, London, N. W. (Former head residents, Dr. Stanton Coit, Dr. S. S. F. Fletcher, H. Snell and F. B. Kirkman.)

Present number of residents, 0. Number of non-resident workers, 0.

Character of work: Sunday free lectures, Sunday-school, book table, library, clubs, social meetings.

From time to time special work is undertaken, e. g., eight young men, who are members, are now (March, 1905) engaged in an inquiry as to the number of underfed children attending public elementary schools in the district.—*Secretary*.

Authorized statements:

Monthly circulars.

See also:

Reports for original settlement.

Neighborhood Guild Review, Leighton Hall. 1d.

Interesting Social Experiment. Pall Mall Gazette, London, July 23, 1891.

Neighborhood Guild (Review of). The Guardian, London, October 22, 1891.

An Ethical Colony. Meliorist. The Echo, London, August 24, 1892.

The Neighborhood Guild. M. P. Stanbury. Shafts, November 19, 1892.

Reports, Neighborhood Guild.

The Aims and Constitution of the Clubs. (Revised issue shortly.)

## \* STANHOPE INSTITUTE.

86 Stanhope Street, Euston Road, London, England.

Address Mr. Lithgow, 29 A. Wimpole Street, London, W.

## \* STEPNEY MEETING HOUSE.

Garden Street, Stepney Green, E., London, England.

Address John Howell, Secretary, 230 Sebert Road, Forest Gate, Essex, England.

## \* TALBOT HOUSE SETTLEMENT.

8 Addington Square, Camberwell, London, England.

Head, Miss Harmer.

## TOYNBEE HALL.

28 Commercial Street, Whitechapel, E., London, England. Branches, Erskine House, Hamstead Heath, London, N. W.

Founded 1884, by Rev. Canon S. A. Barnett and friends, as a memorial to Arnold Toynbee, and named in his honor, under the auspices of the Universities' Association. Maintained by voluntary subscriptions.

Warden, Rev. Canon S. A. Barnett, M. A., Canon of Bristol Cathedral. Secretary, H. C. Barker, B. A., LL. B.

Present number of residents, men 18. Number of non-resident workers, about 200.

Activities of the settlement are too numerous to mention. They are social, recreative and educational.

The majority of the residents at Toynbee Hall are engaged in professional duties of their own, and visit clubs, take classes, etc., in their evenings or other spare time. A few of the residents are able to give their whole time. Care is taken to strengthen existing institutions, of which there are many in East London, rather than to start new ones; to supply

them with workers rather than to supplant or compete with them. The educational work, though it extends to about 1,000 students, and occupies a large place in reports and in the notice of visitors to the hall, does not absorb so much of the time or care of the actual residents as is sometimes supposed. Toynbee Hall has given it a home and center, and has, to a great extent, supplied the initial impetus which has enabled it to go on of itself. Much of the educational work here described does not touch directly the "working classes," but a class rather better off, whose intellectual needs are in some ways as great, and the provision for them ("secondary education") not yet so well organized. There can be no doubt that the future of London, and the welding of its citizens into one, will be greatly influenced for good by the growth of real knowledge, and of liberal education amongst this class, and by the friendships formed in the common pursuit of it. But the educational work is also attracting in increasing numbers the artisan and laboring classes. Wadham House and Balliol House, close to Toynbee Hall, give to men engaged during the day in business, but wishing to avail themselves of the educational opportunities offered by the hall, some of the advantages of college life. The rent of a room (including the use of a "common room") is 8 shillings a week. There are about fifty-five students now in residence. Toynbee Hall, in its corporate capacity, is nonpolitical and undenominational. No one, by living there or by helping it, commits himself to any particular set of opinions. But individual residents can and do take their own line both in thought and work.—*Extracts from circular of general information issued by Toynbee Hall, March, 1900.*

Toynbee Hall—it seems as if it never could be too often repeated—stands for the way of life as distinct from the way of machinery. The world is moved by the power which is applied by character, by the personal influence of individuals, by life, and also by that which is applied by organization, by law, by machinery. Toynbee Hall exists that individuals may tell on individuals, that the knowledge accumulated in the universities and the experience accumulated in industry may move public opinion through the friendships formed between university men and the inhabitants of industrial neighborhoods. But such friendships are sure to lead to organizations. When two or three meet together and in the presence of the higher ideal which appears in their midst see the ignorance or the suffering of the sin which is around, they cannot help starting the machinery by which that goodwill may become effective.—*Warden in Fifteenth Annual Report, June 30, 1899.*

It is not a mission devoted to some reform. It is not an institution established to educate or amuse the poor. It is a settlement of men from the Universities who have elected to live their own lives and follow their own ideals under the conditions imposed by a citizen's life in Whitechapel. Last year an average of 18 men occupied the House. Each resident has his own opinions on politics and on religion which he holds strongly. But the fact which strikes visitors is the prevailing unity, the agreement to differ on these subjects while they together face such facts of the neighborhood as the poverty of hope, the plentifulness of disease, the perversion of energy, the recent prevalence of smallpox, overcrowding, and children's wrongs. The life of the house—something like that of a Club, something like that of the University—is pleasant enough, with its "Quad" in front, and its tennis court behind. The health which prevails has been remarkable, there has been no serious illness, while some men have gained strength in the drier and thought-stimulating air of Whitechapel. But enough has been said to show that Toynbee Hall is an association of persons with different opinions and different tastes, that its unity is that of variety, that its methods are spiritual rather than material, aiming at permeation rather than at conversion, and that its trust is in friends linked to friends rather than in organization—

*Warden in the Eighteenth Annual Report of the Universities' Settlement in East London, June 30, 1902.*

Toynbee Hall has tried to keep near to the old idea. The residents are not pledged to any theory or bound to any form of charitable work—they do not come professing to do their neighbors good—the house has no policy for the improvement of Whitechapel, and is responsible for no class, or area, or club in East London—the council has no public meetings, and issues no public appeal for money—each individual resident, obeying a call to serve his generation, chooses his own way of acting, and identifies himself with any outside organization, religious or political, as his opinions and taste direct. But Toynbee Hall is, of course, affected by the opinion which has been formed about settlements, and the likeness to an institution is more apparent. The place has thus come to be identified with certain “doings,” social and educational. Forms of activity started by residents in earlier years have been organized, and the output is more ready for measurement by the numbers of students who attend classes—the number of boys or men in clubs—the number of children sent to the country.—*Warden in Nineteenth Annual Report, June 30, 1903.*

There is perhaps a more general eagerness for knowledge of the facts of social conditions as compared with an eagerness to do something—a more scientific spirit but no less readiness for sacrifice. The life of the house has, indeed, never been more encouraging, more promising of a time when educated men will take their own place in the movement toward social reform. The sign of hope may be small as a man's hand, at a time when enthusiasm seems so rare and the cries of conflicting interests fill the air, but a sign that the “universities” and “industries” are finding a common work may mean great changes.—*Warden in Twentieth Annual Report, June 30, 1904.*

In so far as Toynbee Hall is a self-supporting common residence or club of individuals, with diverse opinions, interests and activities, we have to take note of the action of many public bodies, societies and institutions, which are independent of Toynbee Hall, but in which our residents and associates have individually played a part, great or small. In so far as Toynbee Hall is itself an institution, educational or philanthropic, among other institutions, with its own aims and activities and its own body of subscribers, we have to speak of the education it has organized, the entertainments it has provided, the clubs it has supported, and the many societies that cluster round it. There is one, or rather there are three, more functions which belong to each and every resident, as they are of the essence of Toynbee Hall itself; the residents have, first, the function of educating themselves by contact with modes of life and thought, better or worse, certainly other than those to which they are accustomed; second, the function of keeping up to the full the old connection with the universities in order to spread this new knowledge and these new interests there and elsewhere. The third is the custom of visits to Oxford and Cambridge.—*Mr. W. H. Beveridge, Sub-Warden, in the Twentieth Annual Report, June 30, 1904.*

Authorized statements:

Toynbee Hall Reports, yearly, from 1886.

Toynbee Record, monthly, beginning October, 1888.

Pamphlets, issued by Toynbee Hall.

See also:

Toynbee Hall. William Smart, M. A. James Maclehose & Sons, Glasgow. 6d.

Arnold Toynbee. F. S. Montague. Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore. 50 cents.

Work for University Men in East London. Pabb & Tyler, Cambridge, England. 6d.

Universities' Settlement in Whitechapel. T. H. Nunn. Economic Review, London, October, 1892. 3s.

Work of Toynbee Hall. P. L. Gell, in Arnold Toynbee. Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore.

Toynbee Hall. Henry C. Potter. The Critic, New York, September 17, 1887.

Toynbee Hall. Charles Booth. Labor and Life of the People, Vol. I., p. 122.

L'éducation en Angleterre. Pierre de Conbertin. Hachette et cie, Paris.



- Arnold Toynbee: A Reminiscence. Sir Alfred Milner, K. C. B. Edward Arnold & Co. 1a. and 2a. 6d.
- Un Settlement Anglais: Notes sur Toynbee Hall. Circulaire No. 12 of the Musée Social, 5 Rue des Cases, Paris, August 3, 1897.
- Toynbee Hall. By René C. Claparède. Larose, publisher, 22 Rue Soufflot, Paris.
- Toynbee Hall and Oxford House. F. Arnold. Leisure Hour, 37:274 (April, 1888).
- Arnold Toynbee and Toynbee Hall. The Advance, Chicago, February 7, 1889.
- Toynbee Hall. F. S. Boas. Time, 23:749.
- Students' Residence at Toynbee Hall. H. S. Lemae. Chr. Lit., 10:95.
- Toynbee Hall. H. B. Adams. Char., R. 1:12.
- Three London Charities (Toynbee Hall). By a Visitor. Unitarian Review, 34:338 (October, 1890).
- Life and Work at Toynbee Hall. R. A. Woods. Christian Union, September 18, 1890.
- Toynbee Hall. Cyril Bailey. Economist Review, 6:88, January, 1895.
- University Settlements. N. F. Walker. The Interior, Chicago, March 10, 1892.
- Toynbee Hall and Her Work. M. McG. Dana. Gunton's M., 10:40 (May, 1896).
- The University of the East End (Toynbee Hall). Illustrated. Young Man, 11:274 (August, 1897).
- Educational Work at Toynbee Hall. Leonard W. Lillingham. Public Opinion, 25:622 (November 17, 1898), excerpt from article in November Sunday Magazine, London.
- Articles about the settlement by residents:
- BARNETT, S. A.
- Settlements of University Men in Great Towns. Oxford Chronicle Office. 3d
- Beginning of Toynbee Hall. Nineteenth C., 53:306-14 (February, 1903).
- The Call of East London. The Commons, Chicago, 10:1 (January, 1905).
- University Settlements, Nineteenth Century, 38:1015 (December, 1895); Ecl. M., 126:183.
- BARNETT, MRS. S. A.
- Town Children in the Country. N. C., XLVII, (January, 1900).
- See also:
- University Settlements in England. By Joseph King. Zeit Staatswissen 53. Jahrg. 3. Hft., p. 559, July, 1897, Schweiz Zeitschrift, f. Gemeinnutzigkeit, 34 Jahrg, 2. Hft. 1895.
- Letter to the Chicago Conference. By Canon and Mrs. S. A. Barnett. The Commons, June, 1899.
- Educational Settlements of London. L. Davidof. Mir Bozhi, January, 1900.
- Toynbee Hall, in The Church and Its Social Mission. J. Marshall Lang. The Baird Lecture, 1901, N. Y. Thos. Whitaker, Edin. and London. Wm. Blackmore, 1902.
- The Helping Hand in East London. Sir Walter Besant. Cent., February, 1901, p. 551.
- French View of English University Settlements. R. of R., 23:82 (January, 1902).
- Rev. of article in Revue des Deux Mondes. M. Flon. October, 1900.
- Canon Barnett, Warden of Toynbee Hall: His Mission and Its Relation to Social Movements (New Century Leaders). Partridge, October, 1902.
- Toynbee Hall. Interview with Canon Barnett. Raymond Blathway. Illustrated. G. T., IX, p. 420 (March, 1902).
- Toynbee Hall. The Commons, Vol. IX, p. 280 (1904), and 10:3 (March, 1905).
- Toynbee Hall in Life and Labor in London. Chas. Booth. Third Series. Religious Influences, Vol. VII, pp. 380, 382.
- Articles or social studies by residents:
- BARNETT, S. A.
- On the Housing Problem. N. C., XLIX, May, 1901.
- URWICK, E. J.
- The Settlement Ideal. A paper read before the Federation of Women's Settlements in London, February 5, 1900. See Char. Organ, Rev. Vol. XI (New Series), p. 119.
- Studies of Boy Life in Our Cities. Written by various authors for the Toynbee Trust. Edited by E. J. Urwick, March, 1904. J. M. Dent & Co., 29 and 30 Bedford Street, W. C. 3s. 6d.

## TRINITY COLLEGE MISSION.

## TRINITY COURT.

(SEE CAMBRIDGE HOUSE.)

## UNITED GIRLS' SCHOOL SETTLEMENT.

37 Calmington Road, Camberwell, London, England. (Former address, 1 Albany Row, Camberwell.)

Founded, 1898, by Dr. Talbot, bishop of Rochester, and the heads of nineteen girls' schools, "to carry on social and religious work in the district of the United Girls' Schools

**Mission.** Incorporated. Maintained from payments by residents, subscriptions from the United Girls' Schools. Rent paid by Miss Dove of Wycombe Abbey.

Head resident, Theodora Nurms. (Former head residents, Miss Mary Pantin, Miss Georgie Gooch.)

Present number of residents, women 7 (five permanent). Visitors one month to two years. Number of non-resident workers, 36.

The district selected for the first mission—near the old Kent Road—covers only six and one-half acres, but contains 6,500 people, or an average of 1,000 to each acre. All the people are quite poor, and live three to five families in every house. There are no "slums," nor on the other hand is there a single garden or tree.—*The Third Report of the United Girls' School Missions, Michaelmas, 1898-Michaelmas, 1899.*

Authorized articles:

Annual reports, issued at Michaelmas.

#### \* THE UPPER EDMONTON SETTLEMENT.

82 Silver Street, Upper Edmonton, W., London, England.

#### \* WELLINGTON COLLEGE MISSION.

183 East Street, Walworth, C. E., London, England.

Founded 1888, by the masters and boys, past and present, of Wellington College, under the direction of the Bishop of Rochester, to take charge of a part of the parish of St. Peter's, Walworth, for spiritual care, social work and physical aid, nursing, etc.

#### \* THE WEST LONDON SOCIAL GUILD.

20 Endleigh Terrace, Duke's Road, W. C., London, England.

Head, G. C. Cope.

#### WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY SETTLEMENT, SOUTHWARK.

44, 45 and 46 Nelson Square, Blackfriars Road, S. E., London, England.

Founded 1887, by the women's colleges at Oxford and Cambridge, viz., Newnham and Girton Colleges, Cambridge; Lady Margaret Hall and Somerville College, Oxford. Management by a committee composed of representatives from the above-named colleges, and also from London University and Royal Holloway College. Undenominational.

Head, Miss Helen Gladstone. (Former head residents, Miss Margaret A. Sewell, Miss K. V. Beaureatyne, Miss Angles, Miss Grūnet.)

Number of residents, 16 women. Number of non-resident workers, 60.

The principal line of work is co-operation with the existing agencies for promotion of welfare of the poor (especially women and children), and training of workers by lectures on social and economic subjects and practical work.

Authorized articles:

Annual reports.

Articles of Association, Women's University Settlement.

See also:

Women's University Settlement. Miss Isabel Don. Conference of Women Workers, Glasgow, November, 1894.

Women's University Settlement. Miss Bartlett. Monthly Packet. London, January, 1895.

A Saturday School. Miss Isabel Don. Women's Help Society, June, 1895.

Some Results of the Higher Education of Women. Catherine Baldwin. Century, 52:938-9 (October, 1896).

The Women's Settlements of London (Women's University Settlement). Sunday at Home, January, 1898, pp. 167-169.

Women's Settlement (Southwark) in Life and Labor in London. C. Booth. Third Series, Vol. VII, p. 380.

#### WOOLWICH SETTLEMENT.

Address C. H. Grinling, 17 Rectory Place, Woolwich, London, England.

Founded 1889, by C. H. Grinling. Maintained by the help of a few friends.

Present number of workers, giving whole time, men 3, women 4, total 7. Average time in work, 6 years. "We and a few fellow-workers settled in Woolwich have joined on settlement lines, though not living together in a common settlement house."

Character of work: Social, including a nursing association, work with invalid children, country holiday fund, metropolitan provident medical association and children's happy evenings; educational, university extension, membership on various educational boards, classes, establishment of journal, comradeship; civic, as member of borough council, in plans for public libraries, housing, labor representation and an unemployed policy, in establishment of newspaper Woolwich Pioneer, etc.

Truly, we are all one. It is a common tongue we speak, though the wave has its own whisper and the wind its own sigh, and the lip of man its word, and the heart of woman its silence.—*Fiona Macleod.*

Articles and reports for which workers have been mainly responsible:

Reports of:

Woolwich, Plumstead and Charlton Nursing Association.

Woolwich Invalid Children's Committee.

Woolwich Children's Country Holiday Committee.

Woolwich Provident Dispensary.

Woolwich Children's Happy Evenings Association.

Woolwich University Extension Association.

Many articles in "Comradeship," the Woolwich Labor Journal and the Woolwich Pioneer.

Social studies by residents:

(The following may be had, single copies gratis, numbers by arrangement:)

STATES, G.

The Borough of Woolwich Housing Problem.

GRINLING, C. H.

Labor and Public Libraries. Libraries as Workshops. Co-operators, the State and the Housing Question. The New Charity, (Leaflet.) University Extension, (New Conditions and New Methods.) (The Organization of Local Centers.)

(The following are not reprinted:)

GRINLING, C. H.

Rural Housing, a Lesson from Ireland. Contemporary Review, September, 1902.

The Fiscal Question, the Free Trade Point of View. Hazell's Annual, 1904.

#### \* YORK HOUSE.

(NORTH LONDON LADIES' SETTLEMENT.)

37 Hautham Street, Holloway, N., London England.

Founded 1893.

Head resident, Miss Shelford.

#### MANCHESTER

##### \* HOUSE FOR LADY CHURCH WORKERS.

295 Gt. Ancoats Street, Manchester, England.

Head resident, Miss Annie Wright.

#### LANCASHIRE COLLEGE SETTLEMENT.

Lancashire College Settlement, Embden Street and Clarendon, W., Hulme, Manchester. (Previous address, 34 River Street, Hulme.) Hall for religious services, Clarendon Street.

Founded, October, 1895, by the Lancashire Independent College students, "to provide a center for intellectual and social life in the district, and to further the regeneration of human character by Christian teaching." Maintained by annual donations from the Manchester Congregational Board and by voluntary subscriptions and donations.

Head resident, Rev. T. T. James, M. A. (Former head resident, Rev. G. H. Parker, B. A.)

Present number of residents, men 4. Number of non-resident workers, 75.

Character of work: 1. Educational and recreative classes, as ambulance, sick nursing, cooking, Shakespeare, fretwork, basket weaving, chip carving, music. 2. Public lectures and debating societies. 3. Religious, as children's worship, public discussion meeting, adult school for men, and 4, social institutions, as men's, girls' and boys' clubs.

Authorized statements:

Annual reports by warden.

Programmes.

Pamphlet—The Condition of the Poor in Hulme. Reprinted from Manchester Evening News.

## MANCHESTER ART MUSEUM AND UNIVERSITY SETTLEMENT.

(FORMERLY [1] OWENS COLLEGE SETTLEMENT AND [2] MANCHESTER UNIVERSITY SETTLEMENT.)

Men's house, 20 Every Street, Ancoats, Manchester, England. Women's house and working quarters, Ancoats Hall, Every Street, Manchester, England. (Former addresses: women's house, Higher Ardwick, Manchester; men's house, 17 Manor Street, Ardwick, Manchester.) Country cottage, Carr Meadow Farm, Hayfield, Derbyshire.

Founded, 1895, by Owens College, Manchester, "to become common ground on which men and women of various classes may meet in good will, sympathy and friendship; that the residents may learn something of an industrial neighborhood and share its interests and endeavor to live among their neighbors a simple and religious life." Maintained by voluntary subscriptions and donations.

Head resident, men's house, T. R. Marr, M. A.; women's house, Alice Crompton, M. A. (Former head residents, men's house, (1) E. T. Compagnac, B. A., (2) Sidney McDougall, B. A., (3) Guy Kendall, B. A.; women's house, Helène Stoehr.)

Present number of residents, men 6, women 6, total 12. Average time in residence, 3 years. Number of non-resident workers, 140.

Character of work: Social, recreative, educational, municipal.

These things we may and do provide, yet there remain the unwholesome houses, crowding every inch of ground, to the exclusion of light and air; the dirty, narrow and ill-lit streets, the smoky air, the crowded and overcrowded life from which death and disease yearly take such terrible toll, and all that goes with these. These constitute a problem which for its solution will require much study, much time and much energy, but which must be faced and dealt with. We see glaring evils in our district, to mend which the operation of greater powers than those possessed by our or similar organizations is required. Alongside our other activities, therefore, we must develop and stimulate a healthy and vigorous sense of citizenship, which in time will find its expression in the work of our municipality. To this aspect of our work the associates have recently been turning their attention, and during the coming year it is probable that more or less definite lines of work will be formulated. There are two things in our work here which seem to differentiate it from that carried on by other settlements or similar organizations elsewhere. The first is our possession of the Art Museum. The second differentiating feature of our organization is the associate body. This body, comprising as it does all those who give personal service, is our fighting force.—*Warden's Report, 1903-1904.*

## Authorized statements:

Numerous pamphlets on Art Museums and the Use of Pictures. By T. C. Horsfall.

Annual reports.

The Settlement Scheme. Owens College Union Magazine, Manchester, July 1, 1895.

Articles in the Manchester Guardian.

## See also:

The Commons, Chicago, Vol. IX, p. 630 (1904).

## Social studies by residents:

FISHER, HELEN. The Care of Cripples, 1903. Sheratt & Hughes, Manchester. 2d.  
MARR, T. R. Housing Conditions in Manchester and Salford, 1904. Pub., Sheratt & Hughes, Manchester. Report of Manchester Unemployed, 1904.

## OWENS COLLEGE SETTLEMENT.

(SEE MANCHESTER ART MUSEUM AND UNIVERSITY SETTLEMENT.)

## \* STAR HALL, ANCOATS.

Star Hall, Ancoats, Manchester, England.

Founded by the late Frank W. Crossley, and now maintained by Mrs. Crossley.

## See:

Chicago Commons leaflet No. 2, "Frank W. Crossley," Chicago.

## MIDDLESBOROUGH

## \*CONGREGATIONAL WOMEN'S SETTLEMENT.

Head, Miss Harris.

**SHEFFIELD**

**\*CROFTHOUSE SETTLEMENT.**

Warden, Rev. W. Blackshaw, M. A.

**\*THE NEIGHBORHOOD GUILDS ASSOCIATION.**

Founded 1897.

Hon. Secretary, Frank Tillyard, M. A., 28s Granville Road.

**STOKE-ON-TRENT**

**WOMEN'S SETTLEMENT.**

(FENTON HOUSE.)

Station Road, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffordshire, England.

Founded, November, 1897, by the Lord Bishop of Lichfield, "to work among the poverty-stricken area of the Staffordshire potteries." Incorporated. Maintained by payments from residents and by subscriptions.

Head resident, Miss Maude Garnett. Present number of residents, women 10. Average time in residents, 6 years to 6 months. Non-resident workers, 4, with the help of 80 ladies in association.

Character of work: Classes and clubs for factory girls, for pit lads, for women; Bible classes, relief committees, social evenings for factory girls, organized visitation of the homes of the poor.

In the potteries there is no leisure class; all are poor. There is no money within the area worked; no agencies such as in London or large towns, hence there are more difficulties in working.—*Head Resident.*

It has justified its existence as a bridge-maker between class and class; it affords concentration of effort and continuity of work; it offers workers to the poorest parishes, and it gives a common center where specialized knowledge and reliable information can be obtained on different problems affecting the locality.—*Annual report, 1903-1904.*

Authorized statements:

Annual reports.

**SCOTLAND**

**DUNDEE**

**\*GREY LODGE.**

Maintained by St. Margaret's House, Glasgow, Scotland.

**EDINBURGH**

**\*CHALMER'S UNIVERSITY SETTLEMENT.**

10 Ponton Street, Fountainbridge, Edinburgh, Scotland.

Founded 1887.

Authorized statements:

Annual reports.

See also:

Scotch University Settlement. R. A. Woods. Congregationalist, Boston, May 28, 1891.  
Chalmer's and Community Work. Frank Russell, D. D. Christian at Work, New York, September 18, 1893.

**\*NEW COLLEGE SETTLEMENT.**

48 Pleasance, Edinburgh, Scotland.

Founded 1889, under the auspices of the New College Missionary Society, by students of theological college (Free Church of Scotland).

Warden, Rev. A. C. Dawson, M. A.

Authorized statements:

Reports published annually.

New College Mission Report for 1892.

See also:

Scotch University Settlements. R. A. Woods. Congregationalist, Boston, May 18, 1891.  
University Settlements. A. E. G. Young Men's Christian Magazine, August, 1892. 1d.  
The New College Settlement. Rev. A. A. Cooper. Free Church of Scotland Monthly,  
Edinburgh, October 1, 1892. 1d.

#### NEW SOCIAL SETTLEMENT.

Address Hector Ferguson, Liberal Club, Edinburgh, Scotland.

#### UNIVERSITY HALL.

(TOWN AND GOWN ASSOCIATION.)

University Hall, Edinburgh, Scotland. Telephone, 2492.

Residential houses: 1, Ramsay Lodge; 2, St. Giles House; 3, Ridale's Court; 4, Blackie House and Burns House; 5, Lister House.

Founded, 1887, by Prof. Patrick Geddes, on private initiative, with assistance of friends "for the development of social intercourse among all classes of students." It is self-supporting.

Senior resident, Prof. Patrick Geddes.

Number of residents, 132. Average time in residence, 3 years.

It is difficult to give figures since there is not a differentiation between workers and residents. Naturally many residents who are students, etc., do not do any settlement work as ordinarily understood, but yet help in the work of University Hall by the mere fact of residence. The departments of work are: (1) Provision of social residence among university students, graduates and others. (2) City improvement by alteration of existing and erection of new buildings. (3) Educational, especially in social science, geography, history, nature study and art.—*Senior Resident.*

The work of University Hall is now carried on by the Town and Gown Association, Limited. Prof. Geddes is managing director.—*Whitson and Methuen, Secretaries, 21 Rutland Street, Edinburgh, Scotland.*

The objects of this association are, as its name implies, two-fold—civic and academic, architectural and educational. On the one hand, it is concerned with buildings and sanitation; on the other, with the organization of residential halls for students and others connected with the universities and with the liberal professions generally. The repair of unoccupied tenements, and the erection of new blocks of workmen's dwellings of the very best class, have been actively in progress for four years past. In fact, the housing of the workman has been going on almost as rapidly as that of the student. In 1893, '94 and '95, respectively, three, twenty-four, and twenty-five entirely new houses, mostly of two rooms, but sometimes of three, have been opened; while six, twelve and fifteen similar houses in old slum property have been thoroughly repaired and renewed in these successive years, making a total gain of eighty-five artisan dwellings to the accommodation of the Old Town.—*Prospectus of the Association.*

Authorized articles:

Prospectus and annual reports of Town and Gown Association, Ltd., to be had on application to the secretaries, 20 Hill Street, Edinburgh.

Prospectus of Edinburgh Summer Meeting (Secretary, Outlook Tower), Edinburgh.

See reports, bulletins, and especially *The Evergreen*—Address: Patrick Geddes, Colleagues, Lawnmarket, Edinburgh, Scotland.

See also:

University Extension World, January, 1905.

Something New in the Settlement Line. Congregationalist, Boston, November 8, 1894.

Article in the People's Journal, of Edinburgh, March 31, 1891.

World's First Sociological Laboratory. American Journal of Sociology, Vol. IV, No. 5 (March, 1899).

#### GLASGOW

##### \*BROOMILAW UNITED FREE CHURCH MISSION.

52 Carrick Street, Anderston, Glasgow, Scotland.

Warden, Rev. J. Law, M. A.

## QUEEN MARGARET SETTLEMENT.

75 Elliott Street, Glasgow, Scotland. Telephone, 500 Argyll.

Founded 1897, by Queen Margaret College Students' Union (Glasgow University), "to carry on social work, especially among women and children." Incorporated. Maintained by subscription.

Head resident, Miss Marion Rutherford.

Present number of residents, women 3. Average time in residence, 3 years. Number of non-resident workers, 100.

Character of work: Charity organization society, girls' clubs, Invalid children's aid, school, stamp savings bank, playground games, children's guild of play.

Authorized statements:

Annual reports.

## \*UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' SETTLEMENT.

10 Possil Road, Garscube Cross, Glasgow, Scotland.

Founded March, 1889, by students of Glasgow University, under the auspices of the University Missionary Society, Christian Association and Total Abstinence Society.

Warden, E. Horsfall Turner, M. A. (Former wardens, William Boyd, M. A., and Rev. J. H. Maclean, B. D.)

Number of residents, 15 men.

From the outset we have tried to make Toynbee House a center of social work in the district. Members of the association, grouped together as families, undertook to get gradually acquainted with residents, and to invite them to social gatherings . . . and this gave us opportunities of becoming better acquainted with our neighbors. I think that we may say that each of these families has established itself as the nucleus of a little friendly circle which has grown . . . with time.—*Professor Edward Caird.*

Authorized articles:

Reports, issued annually

Statements and Appeals, Students' Settlement.

See also:

Scotch University Settlement. R. A. Woods. Congregationalist, Boston, May 28, 1891.

Directory at end of "University Settlements," by W. Reason, M. A.

Article in Mansfield House Magazine, London, February, 1899.

Article, "La Foi et la Vie," by Charles Martin Delessert, libraire, rue Roquéplere, 4, Paris, 1er September, 1899.

## \*TOYNEE HOUSE.

Cathedral Court, Rottenrow, Glasgow, Scotland.

Founded November, 1886, as a contribution of the University toward the solution of the problems of the east end of Glasgow.

Honorable Secretary, H. D. Jackson, Westdel, Dowanhill.

Character of work: The religious work includes a number of weekly services, open air meetings, etc., and the social work takes form in workingmen's lectures and concerts, clubs, sewing and cooking classes, savings bank, poor men's lawyer, medical service, neighborhood "at homes," summer trips, dispensary, and regular systematic visitation by each of the residents.

Authorized statements:

Reports, issued annually.

Scotch University Settlement. R. A. Woods, Congregationalist, Boston, May 28, 1891.

## STORNOWAY

## SOCIAL INSTITUTE.

Stornoway, Highlands, Scotland.

Founded 1902, by various friends interested in the Highlands for social work in Stornoway. Maintained by subscription of friends interested.

Head resident, Miss Patricia Craig. (Former head resident, Miss Firth.)

Number of non-resident workers, "a good many, but irregular."

Character of work: Workingmen's institute or social work among naval reserve men and among fishermen or fisher girls, who come to Stornoway in fishing season.

"It is very remote, difficult, isolated work, very necessary and ought to spread to every place of any size in our West Highlands."

## WALES

## CARDIFF

## UNIVERSITY SETTLEMENT IN CARDIFF.

(FORMERLY THE CARDIFF BRANCH OF THE WELSH UNIVERSITY SETTLEMENT FOR THE FURTHERANCE OF SOCIAL WORK.)

50 and 52 Portmanmoor Road, East Moors, Cardiff, Glamorgan, Wales. Country Home at Dinas Powis.

Founded October 14, 1901, by the Cardiff Branch of the Welsh University Association. Incorporated January 7, 1904, to promote the education and instruction of and the means of recreation and enjoyment for and to inquire into the condition of the people of the poorer districts of Cardiff and adjacent places; to promote, on the footing of friendly social intercourse, the acquaintance of the people with past and present members of the Welsh and other universities and other persons friendly to the objects of the Association; to provide for the residence in such districts of persons engaged in or connected with philanthropic or educational work; and to consider and advance plans calculated to promote the general welfare of the people of the poorer districts of Cardiff and adjacent places.—*Memorandum of Association, 1904.* Maintained by voluntary subscription.

No head resident. Chairman of council, Ronald M. Burrows; honorable secretary, Lillian Howell, Gron House, Richmond Crescent, Cardiff; honorable treasurer, J. S. MacKenzie.

Present number of residents in district, men 1, women 4, total 5. Number of non-resident workers, 70.

Character of work: Women's club, with country holiday fund, Christmas dinner fund, clothing club, penny savings bank, classes in cookery, show of hyacinths, picnics, jumble sales and outings at country cottage, girls' club, with classes in composition, cookery, domestic economy, drawing, drill, sewing, singing and wood carving, library, labor agency, clothing club, savings bank, picnics and outings; men's club, with billiards, draughts, chess, table quoits, cards, addresses, discussions, concerts, cricket; lad's club, with games, engineering and fieldwork classes, refreshments, ordered and paid for by boys; dramatic club, classes in design drawing, citizenship, botany, bent-iron work, arithmetic, reading, writing, singing, savings bank, home flower-growing competition, games, Whitsun camp. In addition there are free concerts and entertainments. The settlement has a beautiful new hall.

Authorized statements:

Annual reports.

Address by Prof. Burrows before Lads' Club, September 23, 1904, to be obtained from the secretary.

## FRANCE

## CHARACTER OF THE FRENCH SETTLEMENTS.

In Paris the educational part is easy to organize and usually successful. But the residence scheme and the patronage are awkward to carry out. . . . I think that the plan of a body of residents, in the English or the American style, has not yet been successfully tried in the French capital. The milieu is not really favorable. If the residents want to win a good reputation in the quarter they have chosen they have to live exactly as the people around them. If they indulge in, I do not say luxurious but simply comfortable rooms, it will be known and some will feel jealous or judge it unsuitable. If, having noticed that state of feeling, you oblige the residents to live in poor rooms, in the outlying parts of Paris, you will find most likely some trouble in recruiting people to live the life of apostles or missionaries. The question of patronage is by no means an easier one, for the reasons I have already explained. I suppose those are the reasons why social settlements have not flourished in France, but for the



present I must remark that among the Universités populaires, no one works on the line of a settlement. In a capital where paupers are not exceedingly numerous, when there is no particular prestige of wealth or society, but in fact a real prestige of brains, the popular university is certainly better adapted to the situation.—*A. Siegfried, Settlements, Why None in France. The Outlook, 74:995 (August 22, 1903).*

It is not strictly orthodox to call the institutions of the Faubourg St. Antoine and its Paris and Provincial imitators "settlements," since (if we except Belleville, where a number of university students have taken up their abode in a workingman's tenement house) the workers in them are not "residents." They call themselves "universités populaires," but they have so little in common with "university extension"—which has existed here for thirty years, and has displayed considerable vigor within the last ten or twelve—and so much in common, spite of the absence of "residents," with the settlement, that it is doing no great violence to reality or language to class them with the latter. It is not only that they are active in a score of ways in which university extension is inert—they are primarily social, and only remotely and indifferently pedagogic—but the relations between the workers and the people are of the same intimate, natural, wholesome, mutually benefiting character as in the settlements, the settlement attitude being one of getting as well as giving, in pursuance of the settlement belief that the people have quite as much to teach as they have to learn.—*Alvin F. Sanborn, Boston Evening Transcript, March 7, 1900.*

See:

Les Settlements Sociaux. Escard Paul. *Réforme Sociale*, 42:416-477 (September 16, October 1, 1901).

Settlements, Why None in France. A. Siegfried. *The Outlook*, 74:995 (August 22, 1903).

## PARIS

### LA FONDATION UNIVERSITAIRE DE BELLEVILLE

19 or 151 Rue de Belleville, Paris, France.

Founded 1899, by M. Bardoux, M. Jean de Schlumberger (grandson of M. Guizot) and eighteen other students "une oeuvre d'enseignement mutuel et d'éducation sociale; elle croit avoir trouvé le moyen, notamment par la création des groupes d'Etudes et l'institution des residents, ces deux caractères les plus originaux, d'être aussi utile travailleurs manuels qu'aux apprentis de la pensée, de réunir les uns et les autres fraternellement confondus dans un groupement harmonieux."

Number of residents during first two years, 20.

Character of work: From November 5, 1899, to October, 1902, 1,153 people came to the house, 4,550 volumes were loaned, an anti-alcoholic drinking booth was established, a bureau of mutual aid, legal and medical advice established, fifty-nine dramatic representations were given. There were 166 general conferences, 296 lessons with thirteen groups of studies.

Not the least of such difficulties is the high standard of systematic instruction they have set before themselves. This has, no doubt, alienated all except the élite of workmen; and they have probably acted wisely in paying more attention to quality than to quantity of the work. The undertaking has not had the same success among the students as it has among the workers. It is not easy to transplant an English idea in a foreign land.—*O. Rysden, in Econ. Review, XII, (October, 1902).*

See:

Foundation Universitaire de Belleville, Status, Règlements, Paris, 1899.

Bulletin des Universités Populaires, 15 Mars, 1900, Numéro 1. Société des Universités Populaires, 28 Rue Serpente, Paris.

La Fondation Universitaire de Belleville, par Jacques Bardoux avec introduction de M. Ch. Géo Alaan. Le Musée Social, Mémoires et Documents, November 2, 1902, No. 11.

A Parisian Toynbee Hall, Jacques Bardoux and the Belleville Settlement at Paris. O. Rysden. *Econ. R.*, XII, p. 440 (October, 1902).

OEUVRE DE SETTLEMENT CHARITABLES, OEUVRE SOCIALE POPINCOURT.  
(SEE L'UNION FAMILIALE.)

L'UNION FAMILIALE.

Former names: 1. Oeuvre des Settlements Charitables. 2. Oeuvre Sociale de Popincourt. 3. Union Sociale de Charonne.

1. Passage Etienne-Delauney; 172 Rue de Charonne, Paris XI, France. (Former addresses: 1. Impasse St. Ambroise. 2. 36 Rue du Chemin Vert. 3. 72 Rue de la Folie Regnault. 4. 170 vis Ruc de Charonne.

Founded March 29, 1894, by Mlle. M. Gahery, upon the following principles: La résidence sur place de ses membres en plein quartier populaire (settlement); les contacts journaliers et amicaux avec les familles du quartier, pour dissiper leur défiance et pour gagner leur amitié à force de désintéressement et de services rendus, notamment en les aidant à instruire, amuser, élever leurs enfants; la suppression de l'aumône directe en argent, qui trop souvent irrite, déprime et humilie; l'éducation de la ménagère, pour lui apprendre la science du ménage et la bonne tenue du logement qui retient le père de famille et le dispute au cabaret; l'enseignement social, qui arme de connaissances précises les membres de l'Union et leur permet, en s'éclairant eux-mêmes, d'éclairer les autres et de réfuter les erreurs ambiantes. *L'Union Familiale, Maurice Beaufreton Le Musée Social Février, 1904.* Maintained by voluntary contributions of its members and its friends.

Head resident, Mlle. Marie Gahery.

Present number of residents, men 2, women 7, total 9. Average time in residence, 1 to 3 years. Number of non-resident workers, 30.

Character of work: De recevoir les enfants des écoles le jeudi, le dimanche et tous les jours de congé, afin de les soustraire aux dangers de la rue et aider leurs parents dans la tâche si difficile de l'éducation individuelle et sociale; d'organiser des cours pratiques, des écoles ménagères, des dispensaires, des colonies de vacances et toutes œuvres tendant à l'amélioration de la condition matérielle et morale des enfants des ouvriers; de suivre et patronner l'enfant au sortir de l'école, dans toute la vie, en s'occupant directement et personnellement de lui en lui procurant du travail; en le recommandant aux diverses œuvres philanthropiques et charitables; en lui faisant, en un mot, don de soi-même. Conçue en dehors de toute préoccupation politique, l'Association doit être, en même temps qu'une œuvre de dévouement une œuvre d'assurance et de préservation sociales.—*Statutes.*

Authorized articles:

*L'Union Familiale*, M. Beaufreton. Mémoires et documents. Musée Social, Février, 1904.

Bulletin de *L'Union Familiale* (publication mensuelle).

École Pratique d'Etudes Sociales et Ménagères créée par *L'Union Familiale*.

Statuts. *L'Union Familiale*.

Eu Plein Faubourg. M. Beaufreton. Collection de *L'Action Populaire* (Lecaffre, éditeur).

Social studies by residents:

Les Accidents du Travail. M. Beaufreton (Office Social du Lillon, 1904).

L'Enseignement Ménager en France. M. Beaufreton. Oeuvre Bleue, 1904.

L'Enseignement Ménager en Suisse en Belgique en Hollande (Alliance hygiène sociale, 1904). M. Gahery.

L'UNION SOCIALE DE CHARONNE.  
(SEE L'UNION FAMILIALE.)

\*UNIVERSITÉ POPULAIRE.

127 Faubourg St. Antoine, Paris, France.  
Founded 1898, by M. Deherme.

\*UNIVERSITÉ POPULAIRE.

De la Rue Mouffetarde, Paris, France.

## AUSTRIA

## VIENNA

## VEREIN SETTLEMENT.

Friedrich Kaisergasse No. 51, Wien, Austria. Branch: Otta Kringer Mittagstisch für Kinder.

Founded October, 1901, by Frau Fanny Ephrussi, Frau Emmy Hainisch, Frau Baronin Charlotte Königswater, Herr Moritz Edler von Kuffner, Herr August Lechtenstadt, Bankhaus S. M. Rothschild, for "the physical, mental and moral development of the people; all political activity excluded." Incorporated 1901. Maintained by membership fees, contributions, government aid and proceeds of entertainments.

President, Frau Friedrike Mekler von Traumoies.

Number of resident workers, 0. Number of non-resident workers, about 200.

Character of work: (1) Play and occupation of the children of members in kindergarten and school work. (2) physical, in feeding and clothing of children. (3) educational, establishment of libraries and reading rooms. (4) rendering legal assistance, improving sanitary conditions, employment and information bureaus.

Authorized statements:

Jahresbericht des Vereins Settlement, für das Zweite Vereinsjahr, 1903.

Jahresbericht, Otta Kringer, Mittagstisch für Kinder.

## GERMANY

## HAMBURG

## VOLKSHEIM.

Muhlenberg 41, Hamburg, Germany.

Founded July, 1901, by a group of young people to bring together those that one day will have important relations in government or business with the laboring class; to give the former an opportunity of seeing with their own eyes the conditions in which the average worker lives, see his surroundings and get acquainted with his conceptions of government, socialism, labor, wealthy people and of the world in general. The bulk of the Hamburg workmen belong to the Social Democratic party—"to bring to people what is really lacking, and that in the first place is some good and cheap enjoyment, a social and aesthetic center for the neighborhood. Besides that the settlement has tried to remove as much as possible all prejudices."—A. Westenholz in article in *The Commons* (Chicago), 7:77 (December, 1902).

Directors, Dr. Wilhelm Harts, Dr. Heinz Marr.

Number of residents, 0. Number of non-resident workers, 177.

Character of work: Reading room, information office (on legal redress, testaments, insurance, labor, etc.), weekly club meetings on scientific and other subjects, game evening, Sunday entertainments with fee of two and one-half cents, boys' club on Sunday afternoons, gymnastics, courses in stenography, English, and other branches.

See:

University Settlements in Hamburg. A. Westenholz. *The Commons*, 7:77, p. 7 (December, 1902).

The Volksheim, Hamburg. *The Commons*, 9:12 (December, 1904).

## PRAGUE

"U. HALÁNKU"—NÁPRSEK'S HOUSE.

Bezlémské, Prague, Bohemia.

Founded 1863, by Vojta Náprstek, who "opened his home to his neighbors for educational purposes and the uplifting of intellectual life." Maintained by his own means and now, after his death, from the income of his estate, given to the city.

Workers: All the members of the Bohemian-American Woman's Club.

Character of work: Lectures, excursions to institutions, factories, summer outings, reading room, library (containing more than 50,000 volumes) and a large industrial museum.

As you approach the quaint old house with a double roof, one of those moss-headed landmarks of which Prague is so full that the city well

deserves to be called a text-book on architecture, you will feel that you have been transplanted back to the seventeenth century, never even dreaming that within those old walls sprouted pretty nearly all that is modern and practical in Prague. You enter a large courtyard and ascend an old, spotlessly clean staircase well worn by the thousands of feet that have walked over it to the hospitable "home." At the other end of the yard is the entrance to the "Industrial Museum," the direct outgrowth of this settlement work, founded by the mother, son and wife, so much loved by their "neighbors."—*From Bohemia: A Stir of Its Social Conscience.* By Josefa Humpal Zeman. *The Commons, Chicago, Vol. IX, No. 7 (July, 1904).*

**Authorized statements:**

Pramátník Tricetileté Činuosti Byvalcho Amerického Klubu Dam v. Praze (1865-1895) (in memory of the thirty years work of the Bohemian-American Club of Ladies, illustrated), v. Praze 1896 Nakladem Vlastním-Tiskem F. Šimacka.

Český Americký Klub Dam, Politik, Prag, Mittwoch, den 18. Jänner, 1905.

Český Americký Klub Dam v. Naprástově Dome v. Praze, Měrovnílisty, v. Praze, ve středu dne 18. ledna, 1905.

Vojta Naprstek, Parnetní Listek, v. Praze, 1894. Nakladem Vlastním-Tiskem F. Šimacka.

Very many other articles, all in Bohemian language.

**See also:**

Bohemia: A Stir of the Social Conscience, by Josefa Humpal Zeman. *The Commons (Chicago) Vol. IX, No. 7 (July, 1904).*

## HOLLAND

### AMSTERDAM

#### ONS HUIS.

(OUR HOME.)

12-14-16 Rozenstraat, Amsterdam, Holland.

Founded May 10, 1892, by the late P. W. Janssen, "to promote the development of sexes. The religious and political views of those who attend the meetings, in what capacity they may come, are never to be inquired after." Maintained by (1) interest from gift left by founder, (2) by small fees from all who make use of the instruction, clubs, courses, etc. (from 1 to 10 cents, Dutch money).

Director, J. A. Tours (non-resident).

A committee of 150 members are at work in the different divisions.

**Character of work:** The building has a gymnasium, library, two club-rooms, two rooms for different kinds of courses, a kitchen, a large hall for musical and theatrical performances, entertainments and lectures.

**The activities are:** Reading room for men and women; lectures during wintertime on Wednesday evenings, on literature, history, physics, pedagogy, political economy; courses of lectures on different subjects for men and women separately, or for both together; these discussions are marked by an intimate tone; Sunday evening meetings: musical or theatrical performances, magic lantern, tableaux; legal advice; clubs for boys, girls, men and women; friendly intercourse; discussions on scientific subjects; chess club; traveling club; lessons in the Dutch, French, English and German languages; bookkeeping; reading and writing for adults; needlework; mending, making and cutting of one's own clothes; cooking; drilling for boys and girls; fencing; acting; singing; choir of men and women.

If the better developed impart their knowledge, talents, experience, in a friendly way to those who are less privileged in that respect, the result is expected to be that they will learn to appreciate and feel interested in each other, which will be a great satisfaction to either party.—*Circular of information in English.*

**Authorized statements:**

Annual reports

Paper, Ons huis, published monthly.

## ONS HUIS BUITEN DE MUIDERPOORT.

49 Wagenaartstraat, Amsterdam, Holland.

Founded in 1898 by some workmen to "forward the development of the people, especially of the lower classes." Maintained by (1) monthly payments from members (at least 12½ cents), (2) subscriptions from "donateurs" (at least 1 rijksdaalder a year), (3) 300 gulden a year from the community, and (4) fees (5 cents equals 1 penny; 1 rijksdaalder equals 250 cents—Dutch, equals 1 dollar; 1 gulden equals 100 cents, Dutch). Secretary, A. van den Berg, Eikenweg 17.

400 members and 30 donateurs.

Character of work: Lessons in Dutch, French, German, English, arithmetic, bookkeeping, drawing, gymnastics, art of wound dressing, mending and cutting one's own clothes. (About 300 persons attend these lessons; they pay 10 cents an hour, the poorest are free.) Circulating library: 12,212 books were lent out in 1904, members free; non-members, 2 cents a book. Legal advice: 407 advices in 1904; members free; non-members, 10 cents. Musical performances (vocal and instrumental); from November to March, every Sunday afternoon; about 100 persons attend these meetings; fee, 3 cents. Lectures on various subjects with discussion; from November to March, every Sunday morning; free; from November to March, every month, three other meetings: (a) magic lantern (60 persons, non-members 10 cents, members free); (b) a lecture (50 persons, non-members 10 cents; members free); (c) a theatrical or a musical performance (100 persons, 12½ cents for all).

The building is a common dwelling house (ground floor), containing two apartments and a small kitchen, a reading room and an apartment for various purposes.

See:

"Het Oosten," organ of Ons Huis buiten de Muiderpoort, appears monthly; 1,000 copies; sent gratis to all members and donateurs. Given out in the street.

## \*ONS HUIS.

Buurt Y. Y., Ceintuurbaan 286, Amsterdam, Holland.

## SARNENVERKING BUILDING "DE EENHEID."

8 's Gravenhekje, Amsterdam, Holland.

Founded 1897, by Miss C. Tilanus and Miss C. Reymaan for "Toynbee-work, teaching of English, French, German, sewing, making of clothes for women and children, drawing, singing, legal advice, sloyd, history of music, concerts, lectures, library, entertainment." The secretary also gives an interesting account of traveling libraries, playgrounds with concerts, excursions, etc., in the Summer and a St. Nicholas feast in the Winter, and a housing company, which, beside building dwellings for the people, have a large building with concert hall, library, reading room and baths. Address W. Juchter, Binnenkaut 25, Amsterdam, Holland.

## ARNHEIN

## \*TOYNBEE VEREENIGING.

## DEVENTER

## \*VOLKSBOND.

Director, S. Lulafs.

## THE HAGUE

## 's GRAVENHAAGSCHE TOYNBEE VEREENIGING.

(Toynbee Association, "Our House.")

77 Prinsepacht, The Hague, Holland.

Founded July 9, 1895, by Dr. Kerdijk and Dr. Van Gijn. Incorporated September, 1895. About 50 per cent of the annual expenditures are met by subscriptions, many of the contributors being workers, and in part by small fees from those attending lessons, concerts, etc.

Head resident, Miss J. Roeper.

Present number of residents, women 1. Number of non-resident workers, 100.

**Character of work:** Though in many respects the object of the Toynbee Association at the Hague is the same as, for instance, that of the London Toynbee Hall, the first-named institution cannot be styled "a settlement." All its collaborators are persons having beside other occupations and avocations, who at fixed times, mostly in the evening, come to the premises of the association in order to preside at smoking evenings of the workmen or tea parties of female laborers, to give tuition in sundry subjects, to supervise a lending library and a reading room, to superintend the meetings of children's and girls' clubs, to lead musical and theatrical performances of workmen, etc. Moreover, such non-resident workers act as guides of traveling clubs and accompany clubs visiting museums, exhibitions or factories. Finally, among the workers may be computed the artists, some of them the most prominent in the country, who perform in large halls, open to all members of the working classes who frequent the premises of the association. Quite recently one woman resident has joined the association, residing in its premises and devoting all her time to its objects.—*A. Van Gijn, president.*

**Authorized statements:**

Annual reports—that for 1903-04 illustrated.

## LEYDEN

### DET LEIDSCHÉ VOLKSHUIS.

33, Apothekendijf, Leyden, Holland.

Founded 1899, by Mr. H. L. Drucker, Mr. H. B. Greven, Mr. W. van der Vlugt, all professors of law in the University of Leiden, the first and last being members of Parliament, for "the promotion of knowledge, culture, happiness among the working classes." Maintained by rent of houses belonging to foundation, by gifts and by voluntary subscriptions.

Director, Emelie Charlotte Knappert.

Residents, 0. "Our Volkshuis is not a settlement. We have no residents. All our workers live in town (50,000 inhabitants). We know our poor, and they live all over the town. There is not one settlement in Holland, because we are fortunate enough to have no excessively big towns."

Number of non-resident workers, about 80.

**Character of work:** Educational, on Ruskin lines.

**Authorized statements:**

Annual reports—that of 1903-04 illustrated.

## MIDDLEBURG

### \*ONS HUIS.

President, Herman Snijders.

## ROTTERDAM

### ROTTERDAMSE BUURTVEREENIGING.

(Neighborhood Guild in Rotterdam.)

Gondsestraat 12, Rotterdam, Holland. (Former addresses, Gondsestraat 42 and Van der Werfstraat 29.)

Founded September 12, 1895, by Mrs. Rutgers-Hoitsema, by order of the Society for Women's Welfare "to help the women belonging to the working class, and to carry out with them all the reforms, domestic, industrial, educative, provident, or recreative, which the social ideal demands." Maintained by subscriptions of rich citizens in Rotterdam, by the regular weekly fees of the members belonging to the organized clubs and by the proceeds of the lessons, musical and dramatic entertainments.

Address Mrs. M. W. H. Rutgers-Hoitsema, The Hague, Holland.

Number of residents, 0 (only a caretaker and a housekeeper). Number of non-resident workers, about 30.

**Character of work:** Weekly clubs for intellectual pursuits, lessons in different foreign languages, in natural history, music, architectural drawing, painting, cooking, mending, sewing, ironing. "All sorts of Toynbee work."

## Articles by workers:

The History of the Neighborhood Guild, by Mrs. M. W. H. Rutgers-Hoitsma, September, 1897.

The Rotterdam Neighborhood Guild, a Scheme of Social Reform, by Mrs. Rutgers-Hoitsma, July 1898.

Report of the Neighborhood Guild, given at the annual meeting of the National Council of Holland, by Mrs. Kerkhove van der Schuyk, April 20, 1900, at The Hague.

Report of the Neighborhood Guild, given at the annual meeting of the National Council of Holland, by Mrs. Soethout-Dijkenan Sommever, April 3, 1902.

**SCHIEDAM****VOLKSHUIS AE SCHIEDAM.**

Lange Haven 131, Schiedam, Holland. (Former address, Lange Haven 55.)

Founded, 1896, by the Department Schiedam der Maatschappij Art Neet van het Algemeen, for "the development of the people, fraternization of social classes." Incorporated June 20, 1897.

Chairman, M. C. M. de Groot.

Present number of residents, 0. Number of non-resident workers, 18.

Character of work: Reading and recreation rooms, library, clubs, courses, "Toynbee work."

Authorized statements:

Annual reports.

**ASIA****JAPAN****TOKYO****\*THE KINGSLEY HALL.**

No. 1 Third Street, Misakicho Kenda, Tokyo, Japan. (Former address, No. 12 First Street.)

Founded, March 1, 1897, by Dr. D. C. Greene and Sen Joseph Katayama, under the auspices of the A. B. F. Mission and the Kingsley Hall Association.

Head resident, Sen Joseph Katayama.

Number of residents, men 3, women 2, children 2, total 7. Number of non-resident workers, 5.

Kenda, where the settlement is located, is the most crowded section of the city of Tokyo. Its population consists not only of the poor, but also of the students in the schools and universities of Tokyo. In the midst of this section, whose population is above 200,000—Tokyo is a city of over a million souls—Mr. Katayama opened his house, naming it after the great English Christian socialist. The main object of the hall is to become a connecting link between the higher and lower classes of the country, and at the same time to impart scientific knowledge to young men.—*The Commons, Chicago, May and July, 1897.*

Authorized articles:

Mission News, published by A. B. F. Mission in Japan.

Social Settlements in Japan. Outlook, 56:511 (June 26, 1897.)

Articles in The Commons, Chicago, May and July, 1897.

Kingsley House, Tokyo, and Its Founder. Arthur L. Weatherley. The Commons, Chicago, December, 1897.

**AUSTRALIA****NEW SOUTH WALES****SYDNEY****\*THE TOYNBEE GUILD.**

The University, Sydney, New South Wales. (Previous address, Riley Street, Surry Hill, Sydney.)

Founded, December 11, 1896, by Percy F. Rowland, B. A. (Oxon.), T. R. Bavin, B. A., L. L. B. (Sydney), and members of Sydney University, or of any other university, resident in Sydney.

Number of residents, 0. Number of non-resident workers, 30 to 40.

The honorable secretary writes: "It is hoped that we may be able to resume the work of a residential settlement before long. We therefore thought it best to confine ourselves for the present to an effort to bring together in friendly intercourse, for the purpose of political and social discussion, representatives of the university and of the laboring classes, and to avoid anything in the nature of charity work. We have also identified ourselves with political agitations for the amelioration of social conditions, and have lately had the satisfaction of seeing an early closing act, the agitation for which we were mostly responsible, become law. Our efforts to cultivate good feeling between class and class have not been fruitless. Our members have been welcomed in the councils of trade and labor organizations, and our assistance is sought from time to time by classes of workmen who are endeavoring to improve their condition. The work is still in its infancy, and more may be hoped for the future."



## LIST OF BOOKS

FOR A SETTLEMENT (RESIDENT'S) LIBRARY.

Compiled from lists of some seventy-five settlement workers of experience.

- ADDAMS, JANE.  
Hull House Maps and Papers.  
Philanthropy and Social Progress.  
Democracy and Social Ethics.
- BAGEHOT, WALTER.  
Physics and Politics.
- BARNETT, CANON AND MRS.  
Practicable Socialism.  
The Service of God.
- BETTS, LILIAN.  
The Leaven of a Great City.
- BLISS, W. D. P.  
Encyclopedia of Social Reform.
- BOOTH, CHARLES.  
Life and Labor of the People. First series, Poverty, 4 vols.; second series, Industry, 5 vols.; third series, Religious Influence, 7 vols. A concluding volume.
- BOSANQUET, E. B.  
Aspects of the Social Problem.
- BOSANQUET, MRS.  
Rich and Poor.  
Strength of the People.
- BROOKS, JOHN GRAHAM.  
The Social Unrest.
- BUCK, WINIFRED.  
Boys' Self-Governing Clubs.
- COIT, STANTON.  
Neighborhood Guilds.
- CARLYLE, THOMAS.  
Social Writings of.
- CARPENTER.  
Cause and Cure of Civilization.
- CHAPMAN.  
Causes and Consequences.
- DENISON, EDWARD.  
Letters of.
- DEWEY, JOHN.  
My Educational Creed.  
School and Society.
- DEVINE, E. T.  
The Practice of Charity.
- FORBUSH.  
The Boy Problem.
- GIDDINGS, FRANKLIN H.  
Elements of Sociology.
- HEATH, RICHARD.  
The Captive City of God or the Churches Seen in the Light of the Democratic Ideal.
- HENDERSON, CHARLES R.  
Social Settlements.
- HOBSON, JOHN.  
Ruakin as a Social Reformer.  
Evolution of Modern Capitalism.  
The Problems of Poverty.  
The Problems of the Unemployed.
- HILL, OCTAVIA.  
Our Common Land and Homes of the London Poor.
- HUNTER, ROBERT.  
Poverty.
- INGRAM, A. F. WINNINGTON.  
Out of Work.
- KELLOR, FRANCES A.  
Work in Great Cities.
- KNAPP.  
Universities and the Social Problem.

LEE, JOSEPH.  
Constructive and Preventive Philanthropy.

LOCH.  
Charity Organization.  
Aspects of Social Reform.

LLOYD, HENRY D.  
Labor's Co-partnership.  
Wealth Against Commonwealth.

MACEY, T.  
Methods of Social Reform.

MARSHALL.  
Principles of Economics.

MAZZINI, JOSEPH.  
Duties of Man.

MORRIS, WILLIAM.  
News from Nowhere.  
Dream of John Ball.

PEABODY.  
Christ and the Social Question.

RICHMOND, MARY.  
Friendly Visiting.

REASON, W.  
University and Social Settlements.

RIIS, JACOB.  
How the Other Half Lives.

RUSKIN, JOHN.  
Social Writings.

SCAFFLE.  
The Quintessence of Socialism.

SCUDDER, VIDA D.  
Social Ideals in English Letters.

SHAW, ALBERT.  
Municipal Government in Continental Europe.

STRONG, JOSIAH.  
Social Progress, A Year Book, 1905.

TOLSTOI, COUNT.  
Social and Ethical Studies.

TOYNBEE, ARNOLD.  
Monograph. Johns Hopkins' Press.

VEBLIN, THORSTEIN.  
Theory of the Leisure Class.

WARNER, AMOS G.  
American Charities.

WEBB.  
Industrial Democracy.

WEBB, SIDNEY AND BEATRICE.  
History of Trades Unionism.

WOODS, R. A.  
The City Wilderness.  
English Social Movements.  
Americans in Process.

WYCOFF, WALTER D.  
The Workers.

ZUEBLIN, CHARLES.  
American Municipal Progress.

SETTLEMENT PERIODICALS.  
(OF SPECIAL VALUE TO SETTLEMENT WORKERS.)

1. The Commons. For industrial justice, efficient philanthropy, educational freedom, and the people's control of public utilities. Published by Chicago Commons, 180 Grand Avenue, Chicago, Ill. Monthly, \$1 a year.
2. Charities. A weekly review of local and general philanthropy. A means of communication among workers and of information to the public. Published every Saturday. The first issue of each month is a monthly magazine number. \$2 a year. Published 125 East Twenty-second Street, New York City, N. Y.

# INDEX

A.		PAGE
A. C. A. Guild, Columbus.....	93	
A. C. A. Settlement, Albany..	61, 62	
Addams, Jane .....	6, 7	
Aim of Settlement Movement....	6	
Alabama Settlements .....	17, 18	
Albany Institute, London.....	105	
Albany, N. Y., Settlement....	61, 62	
Alexander House, Wailuku, Ha- waii .....	102, 103	
Alfred Corning Clark House, New York .....	68	
Allegheny, Pa., Settlement.....	94	
All Souls' House, New York (See Warren Goddard House).....	89	
Alumnæ House, New York (See Normal College, Alumnæ House) .....	68, 81	
Alta Social Settlement, Cleveland..	91	
American Settlements .....	17-102	
Amity Church Settlement, New York .....	68	
Amsterdam Settlements ....	132, 133	
Andover House, Boston (See South End House).....	49-51	
Armitage Ave. Settlement House, Chicago .....		
Armitage House, New York.....		
.....	69, 88, 89	
Arnheim, Holland, Settlement....	133	
Asacog House, Brooklyn .....	62	
Asheville, N. C., Settlement.....	90	
Asia Settlement .....	135	
Association of Collegiate Alumnæ Settlement, Albany .....	61, 62	
Association House (Y. W. C. A. Settlement) Chicago.....	24	
Association House, New York....		
Auburn, Maine, Settlement.....	41	
Austrian Settlement .....	131	
Australian Settlements .....	135	
B.		PAGE
Baltimore, Maryland, Settlements .....	42, 43	
Barnett, Rev. Canon, Samuel A.. .....	5, 118-121	
Beatrice House, London.....	105, 106	
Ben Adhem House, Boston (See Roxbury House) .....	44	
Berean Settlement, Detroit (See East Side Settlement).....	52, 53	
Bethel Home Settlement, Kansas City, Kan.....	39	
Bethel Settlement, Minneapolis (See Pillsbury House).....	54	
Bermondsey Settlement, London .....	105, 106	
Bibliography, General, of Settle- ments .....	11-16	
Bibliography, General, of Buffalo Settlements .....	65	
Bibliography, General, of Chicago Settlements .....	23, 24	
Bibliography, General, of Settle- ments in the City of New York .....	67, 68	
Birmingham, Alabama, Settlement..	17	
Birmingham, England, Settlements .....	103, 104	
Birmingham, England, Women's Settlement .....	103	
Bissell House, Grand Rapids, Mich. ....	53	
Bohemian Settlements .....	131, 132	
Books on Settlements.....	11-12	
Booth, Charles .....	7	
Boston College Settlement (See Denison House).....	44, 45	
Boston, Massachusetts, Settle- ments .....	44-52	
Boys' Club, New York.....	69	
British Isles Settlements.....	103-128	
Broadway, North, Social Settle- ment, St. Louis (See Neighbor- hood House) .....	55-56	
Brooklyn, New York Settle- ments .....	62-64	
Brooklyn, New York, Guild (See Maxwell House) .....	34	
Brooklyn Guild Association.....	64	
Brooklyn Italian Settlement.....	62	
Broomilaw United Free Church College Mission, Glasgow.....	126	
Bryson Memorial Chapel, Hunts- ville .....		

	PAGE		PAGE
Buffalo, New York Settlements.....	65-67	Church Settlement House, Manila.....	103
Butler College, Indiana, Settlement.....	38	Church Settlement House, New York.....	70
C.		Cincinnati, Ohio, Settlements.....	90
Caius House, London (See Gonville and Caius College and Mission.....)	106	City Park Branch Parish House, Brooklyn.....	62
Calhoun, Alabama, Settlement.....	17	Civic League Neighborhood House, Englewood, N. J.....	58
California Settlements.....	18-20	Civic Service House, Boston, Mass.....	44
Calvary House, New York.....	69	Clare College Mission, London.....	108
Cambridge House, London.....	106, 107	Cleveland, Ohio, Settlements.....	91-93
Cambridge, Massachusetts, Settlements.....	43, 44	Codman Guild House, Columbus, Ohio.....	93
Canning Town Women's Settlement, London.....	107	Coit, Dr. Stanton.....	5
Cardiff, Wales, Settlement.....	128	College of Women Workers, Grey Ladies, London.....	108, 109
Castelar Settlement, Los Angeles.....	18, 19	College Settlements Association.....	8-10
Catholic Boys' Club, No. 5, New York (See Paulist Social Settlement).....	69, 81, 82	College Settlement, Boston.....	8, 44, 45
Catholic Social Union Settlement, London (See St. Anthony's Settlement).....	116	College Settlement, Lincoln, Nebraska.....	57
Catholic Social Union Settlement, New York (See St. Rose's Settlement).....	83, 84	College Settlement, New York.....	6, 8, 70-72
Central Settlement, Chicago.....	24	College Settlement, Philadelphia.....	8, 94, 95
Chalfont House, London.....	107	Collegiate Alumnae Association Guild, Columbus.....	93
Chalmers University Settlement, Edinburgh.....	125	Colorado Settlement.....	20, 21
Character of the French Settlements.....	128, 129	Colored Social Settlement, Washington, D. C.....	22
Charlestown, W. Virginia, Settlement.....	101	Columbian Council School Settlement, Pittsburg.....	98
Charter House Mission, London.....	107, 108	Columbus, Ohio, Settlements.....	93
Cheerful Home Settlement, St. Paul.....	54	Commons, Chicago.....	24-27
Cheltenham Ladies' College Guild Settlement, London (See St. Hilda's, East).....	117	Commons, St. Paul, Minn.....	54, 55
Chesterfield, England, Settlement.....	104	Community House, New York (See Epiphany Chapel).....	74, 75
Chicago Commons, Chicago.....	24-27	Congregational Women's Settlement, Middleborough, England.....	124
Chicago Settlements.....	23-38	Connecticut Settlements.....	21, 22
Children's House, New York (See Chrystie Street House).....	70	Co-operative Social Settlement Society in the City of New York.....	72, 76, 77
Christian Social Union Settlement, London (See Maurice Hostel).....	111	Corpus Christi College Mission, London.....	108
Christ Church Mission, London.....	108	Council Educational Alliance, Cleveland.....	91
Christodora House, New York.....	69, 70	Croft House, Sheffield, Settlement.....	125
Chrystie Street House, New York.....	70	D.	
Church Settlement House, Danbury, N. H.....	57	Dallas, Texas, Kindergarten Settlement.....	100
		Danbury, New Hampshire, Settlement.....	57
		Dearborn Center, Chicago (See Institutional Church and Social Settlement).....	27
		Delaware Settlement.....	22

	PAGE
Denison, Edward.....	4, 5
Denison House, Boston.....	44, 45
Denver, Colorado, Settlement.....	20, 21
Deptford Fund, London.....	135
Detroit, Michigan, Settlements.....	52, 53
Detroit Day Nursery and Kindergarten.....	53
Development of Settlement Movement.....	5
Deventer, Holland, Settlement.....	133
Des Moines, Iowa, Settlement.....	39
Detroit, Michigan, Settlements.....	52, 53
District of Columbia Settlements.....	22
Doe Ye Nexte Thyngs Society, Neighborhood House, New York.....	72
Down Town Ethical Society, New York.....	72
Dundee House, Passaic, New Jersey.....	61
Dundee, Scotland, Settlement.....	125
Dutch Settlements.....	132, 135
Dwight House, Englewood, N. J.....	58

E.

East Orange, N. J., Settlement.....	60
East Side Settlement, Detroit.....	52, 53
East Side House, New York.....	72, 73
East Side House of the Harlem Y. W. C. A., New York.....	72
Edinburgh, Scotland, Settlements.....	125, 126
Editor's Note.....	3
Educational Alliance, New York.....	74
"Eenheid De," Amsterdam (See Sarnenverking).....	133
Eighth Ward House, Philadelphia.....	95
Eldridge House, Boston (See Ellis Memorial).....	45
Eli Bates House, Chicago.....	27
Elizabeth Peabody House, Boston.....	46
Ellis Memorial and Eldridge House, Boston.....	45
Elm Street Settlement, Chicago (See Eli Bates House).....	27
Englewood, New Jersey, Settlement.....	58
English Settlements.....	103-125
Epiphany Chapel, New York.....	74, 75
Epworth House, Chicago (See The Forward Movement).....	37
Epworth League House, Boston.....	46-47
Erskine House, London (See Toynbee Hall).....	109, 118-121
Esk House, London (See Presbyterian Settlement).....	109

F.

	PAGE
Fellows, Work of.....	9
Fellowship House, Chicago.....	27
Felstead School Mission, London.....	109
Fenton House, Stoke-on-Trent (See Women's Settlement).....	109, 122
Ferry Street, Springfield, Mass., Settlement.....	52
First Neighborhood Guild, Columbus, O.....	93
Fondation, Universitaire de Belleville, La, Paris.....	129, 130
Forward Movement, Chicago.....	27
Foster House, London (See Friends' New East End Mission).....	109
Flanner Guild, Indianapolis.....	38
Frances E. Willard Settlement, Boston.....	46
Frances E. Willard Settlement, Chicago.....	28
Francis E. Clark Settlement, Chicago.....	28
Frank Bottome Memorial, New York.....	75
Franklin Street Settlement, Detroit.....	53
Franklin Institute, Kansas City, Mo.....	55
Fraternity House, Portland, Me.....	42
Frederick Douglas Center, Chicago.....	28
Free Kindergarten Circle, Grand Rapids.....	53
Friends' New East End Mission, London.....	108
Friendly Aid House, New York (See Warren Goddard House).....	89
Friendly House Association, Brooklyn.....	63
French Settlements.....	128

G.

Gad's Hill Settlement, Chicago.....	28, 29
Georgia Settlement.....	23
Germany, Settlements.....	131, 132
Gertrude House, London (See St. Anthony's Settlement).....	116
Glasgow, Scotland, Settlements.....	126, 127
Gonville and Caius College Settlement, London.....	109
Goodrich Social Settlement, Cleveland.....	92
Gordon House, New York.....	75
Gospel Settlement, New York.....	75, 76

	PAGE
Graham Taylor House, Lincoln (See College Settlement).....	57
Grace Church Settlement, New York .....	76
Gravenhaagsche, Toynbee, Vereen- iging, The Hague.....	133, 134
Grand Rapids Settlement.....	53
Green, Rev. John Richard.....	5
Grey Ladies, London.....	109
Grey Lodge, Dundee, Scotland.....	125
Greenpoint Settlement, Brooklyn.....	63
Greenwich House, New York.....	76, 77
Guild of St. Elizabeth, Boston.....	47

## H.

Hague, Holland, Settlement.....	133, 134
"Halánku, n," Prague, Germany.....	131
Hale House, Boston.....	147
Hamburg Germany, Settlement.....	131
Hamilton House, New York.....	77
Hampton, Virginia, Settlement.....	100
Happy Home Settlement, Milwau- kee .....	101
Hawaiian Islands Settlement.....	102, 103
Harrow Mission, London.....	109
Hartford, Connecticut, Settlement.....	21
Hartley House, New York.....	77, 78
Helen Heath Settlement, Chicago (See Fellowship House).....	27
Helen Weld House, Jamaica Plain, Mass .....	52
Henry Booth House, Chicago.....	29
Henry Street Settlement (Nurses' Settlement), New York.....	78, 79
Hindman, Kentucky, Settlement .....	39, 40
Hiram House, Cleveland.....	92
Holland Settlements.....	132-135
House for Lady Church Workers, Manchester, England .....	123
Hoxton Settlement, London.....	
Holy Trinity Church Settlement (See St. Christopher's House).....	83
Hudson Guild, New York.....	79, 80
Hull House, Chicago.....	6, 20-33
Huntsville, Alabama, Settlement .....	17, 18

## I.

Illinois Settlements .....	23
Indiana Settlements .....	38
Indianapolis Settlement.....	38
Institutional Church and Social Settlement, Chicago .....	33, 34
Iowa Settlements .....	39
Ipswich, England, Settlement.....	104
Italian Settlement, Brooklyn.....	62

## J.

	PAGE
Jacob A. Riis Neighborhood House, New York.....	80
Jamaica Plain, Mass., Settlement.....	52
Jane Addams Settlement, Brook- lyn .....	63
Japanese Settlements .....	135
Jersey City Settlement.....	58, 59
Jewish Settlement, Cincinnati.....	90

## K.

Kansas Settlement .....	39
Kansas City, Kansas, Settlement.....	39
Kansas City, Missouri, Settlements .....	55-57
Kentucky Settlements .....	39-41
King's Daughters' House in Har- lem (See Frank Bottome Me- morial) .....	75
King's Daughters' Settlement, E. Orange, N. J.....	60
King's Daughters' Settlement, New York (See Jacob A. Riis Neigh- borhood House).....	80
King's Daughters' Settlement, Richmond, Va.....	100
Kingsley House, New Orleans.....	41
Kingsley House, Pittsburg.....	99
Kingsley Hall, Tokyo, Japan.....	135

## L.

Ladies' Branch of Oxford House, London .....	117
Lady Margaret Hall, London.....	110
Lancashire College Settlement, Manchester .....	123
Lawrence House, Baltimore.....	42
Leighton Hall Neighborhood Guild, London (See St. Pancras Ethical Society Club).....	5, 110, 118
Leidshe Volkhuys, Leyden.....	134
Lewiston, Maine, Settlement.....	41
Leyden, Holland, Settlement.....	132
Leysian Mission, London (See Moulton House).....	110, 111
Lighthouse, The, Philadelphia.....	96
Lincoln House, Boston.....	47, 48
Lincoln, Nebraska, College Settle- ment .....	57
Little Italy Neighborhood House, Brooklyn .....	63
List of Books for a Resident's Library .....	137, 138
Liverpool, England, Settlements.. .....	104, 105
Locust Point Settlement, Baltimore .....	43

	PAGE
Log Cabin Settlement, Asheville, N. C.....	90
Log Cabin Social Settlement, Hindman, Ky.....	39, 40
London Settlements .....	105-123
Los Angeles, California, Settlement .....	18
Louisiana Settlement .....	41
Louisville, Kentucky, Settlements.....	40, 41
Louisville, Kentucky, Settlement Home .....	40
Lowell House, New Haven, Conn.21	

M.

Maccabean House and Hebrew Day Nursery, Baltimore.....	43
Madison Square Church House, New York .....	80
Madonna House, Philadelphia....	96
Maine Settlements .....	41, 42
Malden, Massachusetts, Settlement.52	
Manchester, England, Settlements .....	123, 124
Manchester Art Museum and University Settlement .....	124
Manchester University Settlement.124	
Manila, Philippine Islands, Settlement .....	103
Manse, The (See Oakland Social Settlement) .....	19
Mansfield House, London....	110, 111
Marchmont Hall, London (See Passmore Edwards Settlement).112	
Marcy, Elizabeth E., Home, Chicago .....	34
Margaret Fuller House, Cambridge, Mass .....	43
Maryland Settlements .....	42, 43
Massachusetts Settlements .....	43-52
Maurice, Frederick Denison.....	6
Maurice Hostel, London.....	111
Maxwell House, Brooklyn.....	64
Maxwell Street Settlement, Chicago .....	34
Mayfield House, London (See St. Hilda's, East) .....	112, 117
Methodist Mission Settlement, Richmond, Va. ....	100
Methodist Settlement House, Atlanta .....	23
Michigan Settlements .....	52, 53
Middelburg, Holland, Settlement.134	
Middleborough, England, Settlement .....	124
Minneapolis Settlements.....	54

	PAGE
Minnesota Settlements.....	54, 55
Minster House Neighborhood Guild, Philadelphia (See Neighborhood House) .....	96
Missouri Settlements.....	55-57
Morley College Settlement, London .....	111
Moulton House, London.....	111, 112
Music School Settlement, New York .....	81

N.

Naprshek's House, Prague.....	131
Nashville, Tennessee, Settlement..99	
Nebraska Settlement.....	57
Neighborhood Guild, Columbus, Ohio .....	93
Neighborhood Guild, Leighton Hall, London .....	112
Neighborhood Guild, New York (See University Settlement) .....	5, 86-88
Neighborhood Guild, Rotterdam .....	134, 135
Neighborhood Guild Association, Sheffield .....	125
Neighborhood House, Buffalo....	65
Neighborhood House, Chicago....	100
Neighborhood House, Dallas, Texas .....	34, 35
Neighborhood House, Denver....	20
Neighborhood House, Louisville....	40
Neighborhood House, Newark, N. J. ....	59, 60
Neighborhood House, New York (See Doe Ye Nexte Thyng Society) .....	72
Neighborhood House, New York (See Spring Street Church Settlement) .....	85
Neighborhood House, North Summit, N. J.....	61
Neighborhood House, Peoria, Ill.38	
Neighborhood House, Philadelphia.96	
Neighborhood House, St. Paul, Minn. ....	55
Neighborhood House, St. Louis.55-56	
Neighborhood House, Washington, D. C. ....	22, 23
Neighborhood Settlement, Brooklyn (See Greenpoint Settlement).63	
Neighborhood Workers' League, Richmond, Va. ....	100
Newark, New Jersey, Settlement..59	
New College Settlement, Edinburgh .....	125
New Hampshire Settlement.....	57

	PAGE
New Haven, Connecticut, Settlement .....	21, 22
New Jersey Settlements.....	58-61
New Orleans Settlement.....	41
New Social Settlement, Edinburgh .....	126
New South Wales Settlement.....	135, 136
New York City Settlements.....	67-89
New York College Settlement.....	6, 8, 70-72
New York Settlements.....	61-90
Noël House, Washington, D. C.....	23
Normal College Alumnae Settlement, New York.....	81
North Broadway Social Settlement, St. Louis (See Neighborhood House) .....	55-56
North Carolina Settlement.....	90
North London Ladies' Settlement House .....	112, 123
Northwestern University Settlement, Chicago .....	35, 36
Nurses' Settlement, New York (See Henry Street Settlement) .....	78, 79
Nurses' Settlement, Richmond, Va. ....	100, 101

## O.

Oakland Social Settlement.....	19
Oeuvre de Popincourt (L'Union Familiale), Paris .....	130
Oeuvre des Settlement Charitable (See L'Union Familiale, Paris).....	130
Officers of the College Settlements Association .....	8
Ohio Settlements.....	90-94
Olivet House, Chicago.....	36
Ons Huis, Ceintuurbaan, Amsterdam .....	133
Ons Huis, Middleburg, Holland.....	134
Ons Huis, Muiderpoort, Amsterdam .....	133
Ons Huis, Rosenstraat, Amsterdam .....	132
Orange, East, New Jersey, Settlement .....	60, 61
Orange Valley, New Jersey, Social Settlement .....	60, 61
Orange Valley Social Institute.....	60, 61
Origin of the Settlement Movement .....	5
Owens College Settlement, Manchester (See Manchester Art Museum and University Settlement) .....	124
Oxford House, London.....	112, 113
Oxford House, Ladies' Branch (St. Margaret's House) .....	112, 117

## P.

	PAGE
Pamphlets on Settlements.....	11-12
Paris Settlements.....	129, 130
Parry's, Dr., Settlement, New York (See Madison Square Church House) .....	80, 81
Passaic, New Jersey, Settlement.....	61
Passmore Edwards House, London .....	113, 114
Paulist Social Settlement, New York .....	81, 82
Peel Institute, London.....	114
Pembroke College Mission, London .....	114
Pennsylvania Settlements.....	94-99
People's Place, San Francisco.....	19
People's Settlement, Wilmington, Delaware .....	22
People's Home Settlement, New York .....	82
Peoria, Illinois, Settlement.....	38
Periodicals on Settlements.....	12-16
Phelps Settlement, New York.....	82
Philadelphia College Settlement.....	94, 95
Philadelphia Settlements .....	94-98
Philippine Islands Settlements.....	103
Pillsbury House, Minneapolis.....	54
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, Settlements .....	98, 99
Portland, The, Fraternity, Maine.....	42
Portland, Maine, Settlement.....	42
Prague, Bohemia, Settlement.....	131
Pratt Institute Neighborhood Association (See Greenpoint Settlement, Brooklyn) .....	63
Presbyterian Settlement, London.....	114
Pro. Cathedral Community House, New York (See Epiphany Chapel) .....	74, 75, 82
Prospect Union, Cambridge.....	43-44
Publications of C. S. A.....	9-10

## Q.

Queen's House (Cambridge House), London.....	106, 107, 114
Queen Margaret Settlement, Glasgow .....	127

## R.

Recent Points of View on the Settlement Movement.....	6, 7
Remington Gospel Settlement.....	65
Richmond Hill House, New York .....	82, 83
Richmond, Virginia, Settlements .....	100, 101
Ridgewood Household Club, Brooklyn .....	64



	PAGE		PAGE
Rivington Street Settlement, New York .....	6, 8, 70-72	Sheffield, England, Settlement....	125
Riverside Association House, New York .....	83	Sloan Mission, St. Louis, Mo.....	56
Roadside Settlement, Des Moines, Iowa .....	39	Social Institute, Stornoway.....	127, 128
Robert Browning Hall, London .....	114, 115	Social Service House, Boston.....	49
Rochester, New York, Settlement....	90	Social Service Settlement, Buffalo .....	65, 66
Roosevelt House, Philadelphia (See College Settlement) ..	8, 94, 95	Social Settlement, Charlestown, W. Va. ....	101
Rotterdam, Holland, Settlement .....	134, 135	Social Settlement, Chicago (See Institutional Church).....	34
Rotterdamse Buurtvereniging, Holland .....	134, 135	Social Settlement, Des Moines (See Roadside Settlement).....	39
Roxbury House, Boston.....	48	Social Settlement, Edinburgh.....	126
Rugby House, London.....	115	Social Settlement, Hartford.....	21
Russell Plantation, Tuskegee, Ala.....	18	Social Settlement, Rochester.....	90
Russell Street Settlement, Detroit (See East Side Settlement) ..	52, 53	Social Settlement House, San Francisco .....	20
S.		Social Settlement, Washington (See Colored Social Settlement).....	22
Salvation Army Settlement, New York .....	84	South End House, Boston.....	49-51
San Francisco Settlements.....	19, 20	South Park Settlement, San Francisco .....	20
Sarnenverking Building, Amsterdam .....	113	South Side Social Settlement (See Franklin Institute), Kansas City, Mo. ....	55
School Teachers' Settlement, New York .....	84	Spencer Hall, London (See St. Pancras' Ethical Society Club) .....	116, 118
Scotch Settlements.....	125-128	Speyer School Settlement, New York .....	84, 85
Schiedam, Holland, Settlement....	135	Springfield, Mass., Settlement.....	52
Scudder, Vida D.....	9	Spring Street Church, Neighborhood House, New York.....	85
Sea and Land House, New York.....	84	St. Anna's House, Boston.....	48
Second Church Settlement, Philadelphia .....	96	St. Andrew's Church Settlement, Richmond .....	101
Settlement, The, Chesterfield, England .....	104	St. Anthony's Settlement, London.....	116
Settlement, The, Milwaukee, Wis.....	101	St. Christopher's House, New York .....	83
Settlement for College Women, New York .....	84	St. George's House, London (See Bermondsey Settlement) .....	105, 106, 116
Settlement of St. James' Church, New York (See St. Christopher's House) .....	83	St. Helen's House, London.....	116
Settlement Home, Birmingham, Ala. ....	17	St. Hilda's, East London.....	117
Settlement Home, Dallas, Texas.....	100	St. Louis, Mo., Settlements.....	55-57
Settlement Home, Nashville, Tenn.....	99	St. Louis Social Settlement (See Victor Street Mission).....	56
Settlement House of Armitage Avenue, Chicago.....	36	St. Margaret's House (Oxford House) London .....	112, 117
Settlement House of the Church of the Holy Apostles, New York.....	84	St. Martha's House, Philadelphia .....	96, 97
Settlement House, Manila, P. I.....	103	St. Mildred's House, London.....	117
Settlement Movement, The.....	5-7	St. Pancras' Ethical Society Club, London .....	118
Settlement of Women Workers, London (See Canning Town Women's Settlements).....	107, 116	St. Paul's Commons, St. Paul, Minn .....	54, 55
Shaftsbury House, London (See Albany Institute).....	105, 116	St. Paul's Guild House, Baltimore, Md. ....	43
		St. Paul, Minn., Settlements.....	54, 55

- |  | PAGE          |  | PAGE     |
|--|---------------|--|----------|
| St. Rose's Settlement, New York .....  | 83, 84        | Trinity House, Buffalo (See Wat-son House) .....                               | 66       |
| St. Stephen's House, Boston .....  | 48, 49        | Trinity Settlement, Stratford, Lon-don (See St. Helen's House) ..              | 116      |
| St. Stephen's House, St. Louis .....   | 56            | Tuskegee, Alabama, Settlement ..   | 18       |
| Stanhope Institute, London .....   | 118           |  |          |
| Starr Center, Philadelphia .....   | 97            | U.   |          |
| Starr Hall, Ancoats, Manchester, England .....   | 124           | Union Bethel Settlement, Cincin-nati .....                                     | 90, 91   |
| Stephen Durkee Archer Helping Hand Settlement, Malden .....                              | 52            | Union Familiale, La, Paris .....   | 130      |
| Stephney Meeting House, Lon-don .....  | 118           | Union Sociale de Charonne, Paris ..  | 130      |
| Stoke-on-Trent, England, Settle-ment .....   | 125           | Union Familiale, La, Paris .....   | 130      |
| Stornoway Settlement, Scotland ..  | 127           | Union Settlement, New York ..  | 85, 86   |
| Summit, N. J., Neighborhood House .....  | 61            | United Girl's Schools Settlement, London .....                                 | 121, 122 |
| Sunshine Hall, San Francisco .....   | 20            | United States of America Settle-ments .....                                    | 17-103   |
| Sunshine Settlement, New York ..   | 85            | Unity House, Minneapolis .....   | 54       |
| Sydney, Australia, Settlement ..   | 135, 136      | Université Populaire, St. Antoine, Paris .....                                 | 130      |
| T.   |               | Université Populaire, Mouffetarde, Paris .....                                 | 130      |
| Talbot House Settlement, London ..   | 118           | University Hall, Edinburgh .....   | 126      |
| Taylor, Graham .....   | 24, 27        | University Hall, Gordon Square, London (See Passmore Edwards Settlement) ..... | 113, 114 |
| Tech House, Boston .....   | 51            | University of Chicago Settlement, Chicago .....                                | 36, 38   |
| Tehama Street Settlement, San Francisco (See Social Settlement Home) .....               | 20            | University Settlement in Cardiff, Wales .....                                  | 128      |
| Terre Haute, Indiana, Settlement ..  | 38, 39        | University Settlement, Cincinnati ..   | 91       |
| Tenement House Chapter of King's Daughters (See Jacob A. Riis' Neighborhood House) ..... | 80            | University Settlement, New York ..   | 86, 88   |
| Tenement Settlement, A. ....   | 54            | University of Pennsylvania Chris-tian Settlement, Philadelphia ..              | 97       |
| Tennessee Settlements .....  | 99, 100       | University Students Settlements, Glasgow .....                                 | 127      |
| Texas Settlements .....  | 100           | Upper Edmonton Settlement, Lon-don .....                                       | 122      |
| Thomas Davidson Society, New York (See Educational Alli-ance) .....                      | 74, 85        | Urwick, E. J. ....   | 6, 7     |
| Tokyo, Japan, Settlement .....   | 135           | V.   |          |
| Toledo, Ohio, Settlement .....   | 93, 94        | Vereeniging Sarnenwerking, Am-sterdam .....                                    | 133      |
| Town and Gown Association, Edin-burgh (See University Hall) ..                           | 126           | Verein Settlement, Vienna .....  | 131      |
| Toynbee, Arnold .....  | 5             | Victor Street Mission, St. Louis ..  | 56       |
| Toynbee Association, The Hague ..  | 133, 134      | Victoria Women's Settlement, Liverpool .....                                   | 104, 105 |
| Toynbee Guild, Sydney, New South Wales .....   | 135, 136      | Vienna, Austria, Settlement .....  | 131      |
| Toynbee Hall, London .....   | 118, 121      | Virginia Settlements .....   | 100, 101 |
| Toynbee House, Glasgow .....   | 127           | Visiting Nurses' Settlement, Orange .....                                      | 60       |
| Toynbee Vereeniging, Arnheim, Holland .....  | 133           | Volksbond, Deventer, Holland ..  | 133      |
| Toynbee Vereeniging, The Hague, Holland .....  | 133, 134      | Volksheim, Hamburg, Germany ..   | 131      |
| Trinity College Mission, London, .....   | 106, 107, 121 | Volkhuys, Leiden, Holland .....  | 134      |
| Trinity Court (Cambridge House) London .....   | 106, 107, 121 | Volkhuys, Schiedam, Holland ..   | 135      |